THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,..... 5 Cts.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cts.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

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PUBLISHED DAILY BY
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Is This the Time to Offer the Rebels Terms?

The Boston *Advertiser* is of the opinion that the discussion of terms of peace and propositions for amnesty and settlement is premature. "The language used by General Butler in New York," says that journal, "and the alternative offer of amnesty or ex-termination suggested by him, has opened the way for much of this sort of discussion, for which, we must frankly say the time does not appear to us to be ripe. Gen. Sherman, so far as we can learn, is fast maturing it at the West, and we hope Gen. Grant may be enabled to do the same at the East; but for the present we must say now, as often before, that while the great armies of the Confederacy maintain their integrity and its Government is supported by a large military force, we need not expect to accomplish much by talking of the terms of peace and by suggesting conditions of amnesty. Such offers may assist the tendency to disintegration, or their rejection may rally the people. It is still uncertain which effect is most likely to be produced. But let those armies be destroyed, and let the Southern people feel that the power of their leaders is really broken down, and projects of amnesty will have better material on which to work. For the present, we must say that in our judgment the people of the United States should lay it to heart as their chief resolve and first duty, to break down the rebel armies. This work has been made easier, as we firmly believe, by the effect of the election; but it is when time have been heavily taxed. All of the policies were in the hands of creditors of the deceased for *bona fide* debts.

Col. Andrew J. Nuykendale is elected to Congress from the Thirteenth district of Illinois, by from one to two thousand majority. This shows what one man can do. The district was to all appearances hopelessly in sympathy with the secessionists, but Gen. Logan, its former representative, gave it a thorough canvassing.

A notorious guerrilla, named Captain McGee, and a rebel spy named Walter Ferguson, were executed at Lexington, Kentucky, last Wednesday afternoon. McGee confessed to having killed several Union men, and also that he came to Lexington to assassinate Colonel Clarke. Ferguson protested his innocence to the last. He was caught with Jesse's gang and also with the gang that stopped the cars on the Lexington road the day that Montgomery and Blair was upon them. McGee died like a cowardly murderer; Ferguson was bold and composed.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of yesterday states that General Burbridge has been put on the alert again by reports that Gen. Breckinridge is attempting the invasion of Kentucky by Bull's Gap. The short allowance on which the rebel General has been put, in South-western Virginia has, doubtless, whetted his desire for a dwelling place again on the fat blue grass lands but his undertaking, particularly at this season of the year, is one of greatest temerity. It is not, however, difficult to imagine that he will be in a desperate strait for winter supplies for his army unless he makes some bold strike for a new source. We think, however, that concentrated speedily at a point beyond Lexington, to counteract his movements, and there ought to be no great difficulty in keeping his hungry horde in the Kentucky and Licking Cumberland's head-waters until they cave in or retire.

The Merchants' Hotel of Cincinnati has again been the scene of a very heavy robbery, on the part of hotel thieves, who seem to elude justice with great success. On Friday morning last, several of the rooms were entered by means of an "outsider," and money and property to the tune of $1,500 was taken.

GRAVES AT ATLANTA.—J. C. Hoblit, Relief Agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, has made out a list of graves of Federal prisoners taken at Chickamauga and other points, found in the burial groves of Atlanta. Many of the names were deciphered with much difficulty, being written with lead pencil on the rude pieces of board which marked the graves. The following are the names of Pennsylvanians there found:

H. Cook, 7th Pa., died July 6th.
Hendarson, Co. A, 79th Pa., date not given.
J. Hartz, Co. E, 28th Pa., died May 22d.
James Sorrel, Co. E, 77th Pa., date not given.
Lieut. Fred. Strausfaugh, Co. G, 75th Pa., date not given.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1864. NO. 61.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

Late Southern News.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

Rebel Press on Military Movements.

They Anticipate a Move on Richmond.

NEW YORK, November 21.

A dispatch dated Savannah, of the 15th, says: So far, 5,100 prisoners have been received. The delivery of Yankees commenced on Thursday.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 14th says: Since our last report 250 shells have been thrown at Fort Sumter, and 102 shells at the city.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Friday says: The exchange of prisoners inaugurated at Savannah will be transferred from that place to City Point.

The Bristol, East Tennessee, *Register* says the rebels captured and destroyed a train of cars loaded with commissary stores, at Morristown, on the 14th; also a wagon train consisting of nine wagons, killing thirteen and capturing a number of Yankees.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says: In Virginia new movements are on foot, and in Georgia and Tennessee vast campaigns, singularly complicated, are in process of development. Both the *Sentinel* and *Dispatch* insist that Sheridan has sent a part of his army to Grant, and say Early has advanced to near Harper's Ferry. They are also in expectation of a grand movement against Richmond by Grant.

Late Naval Captures.

Daring Raid of Harry Gilmore.

Brig. General Ward Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

Admiral Farragut communicates to the Navy Department intelligence of the capture of a Prussian schooner by the United States steamer Sciota in October, while attempting to run into Velasco, Texas, with an assorted cargo. Information has been received from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron of the capture on the 5th instant of the schooner Johanna by the United States steamer Reindeer. Part of the cargo, cheadise, iron, &c.

At three o'clock yesterday morning a force of about forty rebels was discovered crossing at the Maryland side of the river, and came into Virginia, above Edward's Ferry, having with them some fifteen or twenty led horses and some cattle. They were supposed to have crossed during the night. The Provost Marshal of Montgomery county, as soon as he was informed of the matter made inquiry, and is led to believe that there is a concerted horse and cattle stealing movement into Maryland going on by Moseby and other guerrilla bands. This troupe was led by Harry Gilmore, who left a note nailed to the door of a deserted building, announcing that his present raid was only a forerunner of what was to come.

Brig. Gen. John H. Hobart Ward, of the U. S. Veteran Corps, is mustered out of service, and by the same order, army officers reported as aides de-camp to him, are required to join their regiments without delay.

From letters received at Washington from an officer prominent upon Gen. Canby's staff, it is ascertained that the General's wound is much less dangerous than was reported. This information fetched high officials in the War Department to entirely discredit the report of General Canby's death in the Cairo dispatch, which undoubtedly arose from a baseless rumor circulated in the West.

Reported Death of General Canby Discredited.

The Soldiers' Thanksgiving Dinner.

Death of Ex-Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont

Burnside Returned to Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 21.

The report of the death of Gen. Canby, from Cairo, is discredited here.

NEW YORK, November 21.

The Committee on providing a Thanksgiving Dinner to Soldiers and Sailors have met with a great success. Contributions already poured in. Poultry have already been sent to Admiral Porter's fleet; 6,000 turkeys to Sheridan's army, and 150,000 pounds of poultry, besides immense quantities of delicacies, for the armies of the Tennessee and James. More yet is to be sent. In money the sum of $50,000 has been received.

BOSTON, November 21.

Ex-Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont, died yesterday at his home in St. Johnsburg.

A special to the *Herald* from Washington 21st says:—Burnside has returned to that city from the army. It is expected by military men here that Sherman's movement will bring on operations along the whole line, both in Virginia and the West.

Saturday's Richmond papers contain no news from Georgia. They are undoubtedly under strict censorship to prevent a panic.

Military Matters in Tennessee.

Hood Reported Coming to Nashville.

900 Rebels Captured At Atlanta.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 20.

Military affairs here remain unchanged and comparatively quiet. The rain continues, and the roads are in a very bad condition.

Hood and Beauregard, it is said, will in the vicinity of Florence. Part of their army, probably one corps, is on this side of the river. There are various speculations as to the strength of the enemy. Citizens in the neighborhood of Florence report that Hood is coming to Nashville. Others say his face is turned toward Memphis. No anxiety is felt, and how or where the movement will strike where he will, is left to be handsomely met. Nine hundred rebel prisoners arrived this morning from Atlanta. Thinking the place evacuated by the Union force, they rushed in to pillage and plunder, and were captured. Rebel sympathizers are gloomy and disconsolate in consequence of the anticipated results of Sherman's movements. Accessions to our army are arriving daily from the North.

From New Orleans.

Gen. Canby's Wound not Dangerous.

NEW YORK, November 21.

The steamer North America, from New Orleans on the 12th, has arrived. Papers state that General Canby's wound is not serious. He is doing well and will not be confined to his quarters by it but for a short time.

Cotton quiet but more buoyant, owing to the restrictions being removed,

A Matamoras letter mentions a large increase of trade with that place. The New York and Texas corporation which used to be confined to New Orleans. The amount of goods warehoused in Matamoras is immense. There is no military news in the papers.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

The Stock market to-day was extremely dull. A feeling of suspense and hesitancy pervades all branches of business. The only exception is Government stocks, which are largely in demand for investment, and very firm. 5-20s sold at ¾ advance; 10-40s rose ½, and Certificates of Indebtedness ⅛. There was some speculative movement in Federal 7-30's; price opened at 116 and closed at 115¾. Gold active, opening at 219, advancing to 221¾, then falling to 217½, and again advancing to 220¾ at the close. Among the leading stocks were dull and generally lower, except gold, which was again better. Five-twenties advanced to 104½, and U. S. 6's of 1881 to 115. Seven-thirty Treasury notes sold at 105¾. At the last opening at the board the general market was stronger, with more disposition to purchase. There is an abundance of money seeking employment, with comparatively little demand. Stockholders are hot purely little demand. Stockholders are hot large borrowers, and very little wanted for discounts. The offering of commercial paper was extremely limited, and vendors are disposed to invest their surplus funds in Certificates of Indebtedness. The rate for call loans continues at 7 per cent., with a tendency toward easier quotations. Foreign exchange is lacking and prices nominal. The following is the steamer unsettled; banker's sterling, 60 days, 109½@109¾; sight, 110½@111 for 3 days sight. Merchant's bills are quoted at 108@108¾; with a very moderate supply. The bank statement was very favorable, and reflects the greatest ease in money.

Deaths at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 18.

The following deaths occurred at Old Point hospitals:—Smith A. Connor, 62d Ohio; Col. Cox, 67th Ohio; James Flywman, 129th Illinois; George N. Trumbull, 39th Illinois.

Supposed Capture of a Pirate.

TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 21.

A man answering the description of Captain Bell, the leader of the late Erie pirates, was arrested at Guelph on Saturday, and brought to this city for examination to-morrow.

FROM RICHMOND.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Macon the First Objective Point.

What the Rebel Papers Say.

GREAT ACTIVITY ALL ROUND.

Highly Important Intelligence.

The Richmond papers of Saturday contain a large amount of news, the most important of which is about Sherman's new movement. On this subject the Richmond *Dispatch* has the following: "The only official information received by the press yesterday was that Sherman had destroyed the Northwestern and Atlanta railroad from Atlanta to Allatoona, the Chattahoochee bridges included. This movement is difficult to understand, except as explained by the unofficial reports that were in circulation during yesterday. If they be true, the destruction of the railroad can be understood, though it will still appear a superfluous labor. Reports had it that Sherman, having burned Atlanta on the 15th, Tuesday last, had set out for Macon with three corps, amounting to 36,000 men, and that he had yesterday reached Jonesboro' twenty-two miles from Atlanta. If there is truth in these accounts, as we believe there is, Wheeler has much to answer for. It devolved upon him to watch Sherman and keep posted as to his movements. Only four days ago he reported him moving towards Bridgeport. Now, it is said, he reports him moving towards Macon.

"As above stated, we regret to say that this latter is corroborated by other evidence. Sherman will, we think, meet with opposition he does not calculate upon before he reaches the fortifications of Macon. These works, should he ever reach them, he will find of the most formidable character; and with the troops that before that time will be collected in them, must give him a vast deal more trouble than he evidently counts upon. The Georgians interested and important to consider what point he calculates upon making his base of supplies. His destruction of the railroad northward, and apparent intention to let loose from Chattanooga as a base. He must then be looking to some point on the Atlantic or Gulf. Where disposed, for several reasons, to believe Pensacola is the selected point. This is not because of its greater proximity than any other post to his present field of operations, but because it is ascertained that for more than a couple of years past large provisions have accumulated there. If he fails to take Macon at the first dash he will probably run for Pensacola, and make it his new base of operations.

"It is understood to be confirmed that he carries with him supplies sufficient to enable him to enter upon a siege which shall occupy any considerable length of time.

"We have entertained the opinion that Sherman had Pensacola in view as a base of supplies, but it is proper to say there are reasons why he might select some point on the Atlantic as being more at hand. Savannah, for instance, offers advantages, did not the approach involve the certainty of a great deal of heavy fighting. We wait with interest to full and authentic news from Georgia.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, generally looked upon as Jeff. Davis' organ, has the following: "The war news is exciting, and tells of great activity everywhere. The campaign of 1864, instead of passing away in peace, is to expire in storm. The 18th day of November is here, and winter has given away to nothing that has the least chill in it as yet in time; but in Virginia new movements are on foot, and in Georgia and Tennessee vast campaigns, singularly complicated, are in process of development."

About Sherman's movement, the *Sentinel* says:

"The first point marked for captnre by Sherman, is Macon, distant from Atlanta 103 miles. Macon gained we are informed that the position to move anything, 100 miles from Macon, and upon Charleston, miles further, and perhaps Augusta, 164 miles from Macon, by rail is to form a point in the grand four. Having resolved upon such a march, Sherman has committed himself to it by tearing up the railroad behind him as far back as Allatoona, and by destroying the bridge at the Chattahoochee—a singular maneuver, to be sure. Since his people at home have heard nothing from him, we hope they never will again.

"It is the opinion of some that, instead of marching upon Savannah and Charleston, Sherman will move for Montgomery and Mobile. Go which way he will, he will be met. Whatever befalls him, the fault will be our own, if we prove not a rough one. Will Beauregard turn and pursue Sherman, or will he prosecute his own campaign? One thing is certain, and necessarily so, that his purposes are necessarily secret, nor are we in possession of information for an opinion as to the best policy for the States through which Sherman proposes to march will fling themselves upon him with a courage that shall be their to honor. With the capital of Hood. He is in an enemy's country, while Hood is among friends. No sacrifice of property, no activity of opposition must be counted too great or excessive. Tear down bridges, block roads, remove or destroy supplies, cut off foragers, fight at every pass.

"If Sherman should be able to accomplish such a journey as that he proposes, foraging as he goes, it will be proof that he was not becomingly resisted. The whole country between the Ohio and South is extremely interesting and important. Events hasten to their accomplishment."

The rebels are evidently stirred by Sherman's movements, and they are not altogether at rest about Grant. Their theory is that Sheridan has sent most of his forces to join Grant, and they say they expect a tremendous assault from the latter upon Sherman, however, is the great scare just now.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, November 21.

Gold has been active during the morning. The expectation was general that there would be another grand Bull movement, but the news of Sherman's advance checked the upward tendency. The price opened at 219, went up again to 221¾, fell to 217¾, and went up again to 218¾.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, November 21.

Petroleum market steady. Sales of Crude at 45@46c; Refined in Bond dull at 67@68c: Refined Free, nominal and unchanged.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 21.

Money steady at 7 per cent. Sterling quiet at 109¼@109¾. Gold without decided change, opening at 219¼, declining to 217¾, and closing at 220¼@220¾. Government Socks firm. Weekly bank statement:—Loans—increase, $1,158,882; specie—decrease, $1,602,167; circulation—increase, $35,000; deposits—decrease, $4,771,061. Stocks better; Rock Island, 103; Michigan Southern, 69¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 103¾; Northwestern, 50¾; Fort Wayne, 102; Michigan and Prairie du Chiene, 48; Alton and Terre Haute, 52; Erie, 84½; New York Central, 129½; Hudson, 118; Harlem, 156½; Michigan Central, 127; Alton and Terre Haute preferred, 71; Oniogand Michigan Central, 86¾; United States 6s, 'ol coupon, 103½@103¾; 5-20s coupon, 104½; 10-40 coupon, 96½; Treasury 7-30s, 115; 1-year certificates, 96½.

EVENING BOARD.

Stocks firm at Exchange. Gold, 221¾. New York Central, 129¾; Erie, 85¾; Hudson, 119¼; Reading, 187½; Michigan Southern, 70¾; Illinois Central, 125; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 105; Toledo, 109¾; Rock Island, 104¾; Northwestern, 50¾; Fort Wayne, 103¼; Ohio and Missisvippi Certificates, 36¾; Cumberland, 47; Quicksilver, 54¾. Gold, after call, 222½.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

Cotton is rather more steady, and only very moderate business doing; $1 90@1 31 for middling. Flour—Extra State firm, but very quiet and unchanged, without decided change, at $9 60@9 50 for Extra State, $10 95@11 10 for Extra R. H. O., and $11 15@11 80 for trade brands, market closing quiet. Wheat dull and drooping under large receipts. Amber Michigan at $2 40 @2 41; Nos. 1 and 2 Chicago Spring mixed at $2 16, Rye firm; Western, $1 30. Barley quiet. Corn scarce and 2½c better; mixed Western at $1 65, in store, and dull at 95½@96 for Western—chiefly at latter price. Oats dull. Coffee dull, quiet and firm. Sugar firm but very quiet at 19¼@20c for Muscovado, and 23c for Porto Rico. Molasses dull and prices entirely nominal. Pork quiet and lower at $38 for mess; $39 50@40 for new, cash and regular way, closing at $39 62½ cash; $37 50@38 00 for prime and $38 00@38 50 for prime mess. Beef steady at $7@12 for country mess, $14@23 for repacked mess, and $19@21 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet and very firm at $28 00@28 50, the latter price an extreme. Cut meats quiet and steady at 17@19c for shoulders, and 18@21c for hams. Lard heavy and 2½@3c better, the latter price for small lots. Butter quiet and firm at 33@46c for Ohio and 42½@55c for State. Cheese steady at 15@24c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.

Tobbacco weak. Cotton—$1 15 for good middling. Flour flat at $8 90 for single extra. Wheat—Lower grades declined, ranging at $1 92@1 97 for prime to very choice. Corn—$1 35 @1 45 for old and $1 26@1 40 for new. Oats active at 89@91. Whisky declined quoted at $1 50@1 66. Hogs, quite so stiff, owing to large receipts, at 10@11 gross.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

Breadstuffs generally dull and unchanged. Flour quiet; superfine at $10@10 25; extra, $10 75@11 25. Wheat declining; sales unimportant; white at $2 :3@2 80. Corn steady; yellow at $1 80. Petroleum dull; crude, 43@44c; refined, in bond, 66@68c; free, 85@88c. Whisky steady at $1 77 for Ohio.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Important Questions—Who are Going into the New Cabinet, and What of the Seizure of the Florida?—Description of the Port of Bahia—Particulars of the Capture of the Florida—Consul Thos. F. Wilson the Cause of the Capture.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 20, 1864.

The subjects most discussed in the city during the past week are, What are Brazil and England going to do about the seizure of the Florida? and, who are going into the new Cabinet next Fourth of March? For Secretary of War—Hon. Simon Cameron has for the past few days been much spoken of. A few days since Hon. Thurlow Weed, Ex-Governor Tod, Simon Cameron, and several other eminent politicians held a long consultation with the President, and rumors "fly thick and fast" that it was in regard to the appointment of Mr. Cameron.

Every person thinks, and it is said that the Administration takes the same view of the subject, that the seizure of the Florida was justifiable, because the ports of Brazil have been a rendezvous for pirates' vessels since early in 1862, and that the matter will be easily adjusted by the two Governments.

As one of our fellow townsmen of Pittsburgh, Thomas F. Wilson, the Consul to Bahia, has taken a prominent part in the capture of the 'Florida,'' I have taken some pains to ascertain the facts in the case from one of the officers on board the Wachusett. Bahia is situated on the Bay of All Saints, on the East coast of South America, thirteen degrees South of the Equator, and about the center of the Empire of Brazil. It has a population of about 200,000, and one of the largest cities of South America. The Province of Bahia is one of the most extensive diamond districts in the world' which are largely exported to Europe. The city is situated on a Peninsula between the ocean and the bay, and is elevated about five hundred feet above the level of the sea.

Early in 1862, the Sumpter, under Captain Semmes, visited the ports of Bahia and Maranham, and in 1863 was again in Pernambuco. The Alabama and Georgia were together in the port of Bahia in May, 1863, where they met two British barques with powder and coal. The Brazilian Government allowed all but the powder to be loaded on the pirates. The Tuscaloosa was in the port of St. Catharine in December, 1863, when she took on board stores. Over 300 prisoners from vessels destroyed at different times by the pirates, have been thrown upon the American Consuls in the ports of Brazil, costing the United States Government many thousands of dollars.

To illustrate the difficulty of overhauling any particular vessel on the ocean, I will state that during the entire months of last September, the U. S. sloops of war "Ticonderoga," "Kearsarge," "Saint Louis," and "Wachusetts," were all cruising in the neighborhood of the equator and island of Fernando de Noronho," on the coast of Brazil, within an area of two hundred miles (the Government having received information that the Florida was to be in that neighborhood at that time, and sent these four vessels to search for her), and strange to say, they did not only not find the Florida, though for a considerable part of the time cruising on the same area, but they never encountered each other. Vessels were spoken to every day that had been boarded by some of these vessels and by the Florida, but they never met. The Florida, finding from some of the vessels that she had been spoken of, that they were after her, went into Bahia, as she was short of coal, and was fearful of encountering one of these vessels when she was not in condition to escape into the ocean.

The Washusetts ran into the port of Bahia on the second of October, and the Florida came in October 6th, and for safety, at the invitation of the Brazilian Admiral, anchored under the guns of a fort, and alongside their war vessels.

Captain Collins, of the Wachusett, at once effectively declared his intention to capture or destroy the capture of the Florida while in port. Our Consul, Mr. Wilson, challenged the captain of the Florida to meet and fight the vessels outside the port, which Capatin Morris declined accepting.

Mr. Wilson and some of the officers of the Wachusett were determined to rid the ocean of this scourge, when they had an opportunity, and resolved to obtain a tug and run her down, but were unable to procure a tug.

After three days' planning and reasoning with Captain Collins, by Mr. Wilson and all the officers of the Wachusett, he held a council, and after a long consultation, the plan was agreed to, with great reluctance, to capture her in port.

When all preparation had been made, at 3 a. m., of October 7th, the Wachusett got under way and moved up the Bahia, determining to sink her by running into her under a full head of steam. Unfortunately, in the darkness, instead of striking the Florida in the waist, she struck her on the bow and had her mizzen mast knocked overboard, and part of her bulwarks cut down to the water line. The crew of the Florida, who were all asleep, with the exception of a few, were severely wounding three men on board the Wachusett. The Wachusett swung round with the tide and returned the fire, with two of her broadsides of grape and canister, the other on the second smooth-bore—at the same time demanding the surrender of the Florida. A Lieutenant in command said, that when the collision occurred, two boats were immediately lowered from the Wachusett and a hawser being made fast to the Florida commenced towing her out.

The Brazilian and Florida forts in the harbor under whose guns the Florida laid, opened their batteries, and a steam sloop of six guns, got under way and ran along side the Florida, with her eighteen guns, to tow her into action. At the same time a "gig" from one of the Brazilian men-of-war ran along side the Wachusett and demanded that the pirate should be surrendered to the part of the Wachusett." Captain Collins replied that "the firing was all over" and continued steaming out of port with the Florida in tow. The Brazilian war vessels then commenced firing solid shot, which, however, passed over the Wachusett without striking her, and in order to avoid a conflict with the Brazilian authorities which would complicate the matter, Captain Collins continued out to sea, the Brazilian steam sloop pursuing with the eighteen-gun man-of-war in tow.

The capture was made under a Brazilian fort of sixty-five guns, and within a few hundred feet of three large war vessels, and another fort of twenty-two guns. It is, perhaps, one of the most daring exploits of the navy during the war.

From the night the Florida came into port until the action, Mr. Wilson was on board the Wachusett constantly, sleeping and taking his meals there, and constantly urging and encouraging them to make the attempt which resulted in the capture.

On the home cruise the Wachusett had two cases of small-pox, which caused her to be quarantined at each of the ports where she called. At St. Thomas she fell in with the world-renowned Kearsarge, which was then on her way home after the sinking of the Alabama. Many of the officers of the Alabama were aboard the Kearsarge as prisoners.

The presence of these two vessels at the same time in the harbor of St. Thomas caused considerable excitement among the people, they having each of them captured one of the famous pirates. The officers of the Florida, when captured, were brought on to the old Capitol prison, but have since been transferred to Point Lookout.

After the action, there was an order in which Mr. Wilson could be landed to resume his duties with safety; consequently he came on here, and is at the State Department arranging the business connected with his Consulship. He has some of his personal effects behind him, which, no doubt, have been destroyed, as we learn from the Brazilian papers, that the crew of the Florida, who were on shore with the rabble populace, broke into the Consulate and destroyed it the next morning after the fight.

Whether right or wrong, Mr. Wilson is the cause of the capture, and as he is a citizen of Pittsburgh, and these facts coming to me from a personal friend, an eye witness and participant in the whole transaction, I give them to Your readers.

The weather here is extremely raw, wet and chilly, with no immediate prospect of a change up.

S. C.

THE LIGHT DRAFT GUNBOAT "MARIETTA."—An attempt was made yesterday afternoon to launch the light draft gunboat "Marietta", from the shipyard of Tomlinson, Hartupee & Co., near Dam No. 1, on the Monongahela river, but, owing to the immense weight of the boat, and the ways not being in proper condition, she was not got into the water. The boat was moved about fifteen feet on the ways, when sticking in the mud, she was abandoned until today. The "Marietta" is one of two gunboats, the construction of which was commenced eighteen months ago, by Tomlinson, Hartupee & Co. Her dimensions are as follows: 175 feet keel; 32 feet beam; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet. She is a propellor, has one turret, pierced for two guns, and has eight engines. Her iron armor is two and a half inches thick, the backing consisting of eighteen inches of wood.

A large number of people had assembled in the vicinity to witness the launch, and they were greatly disappointed because of the failure. But as "heavy bodies move slowly", it is certain that the "Marietta" will reach her proper element some time to-day. If, indeed, she has not concluded to disappoint the public by slipping off into the water during last night.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S CONVENTION.—This convention will be held in this city, commencing on Tuesday next. To county Superintendents attending, the privilege of returning free of charge has been granted, provided full fare was paid in going to the convention on the following lines of railway, viz: Atlantic and Great Western, Philadelphia and Erie, Philadelphia and Reading, Pennsylvania Central, Allegheny Valley, New Castle and Beaver Valley, Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, Cumberland Valley, Pittsburgh and Connellsville, and the Erie and Pittsburgh.

CITY MATTERS.

LETTER FROM COL. LEHMAN.—The friends of Colonel T. F. Lehman, of the 103d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be glad to hear that he has been exchanged, and has arrived at Newbern, N. C., in safety. It will be recollected that Col. Lehman was taken prisoner at Plymouth many months since, and conveyed thence to the city of Charleston, and was one of the Union officers placed under fire of Foster's batteries. After a long and dangerous imprisonment he has been exchanged, and writes the following letter to Mr. T. A. Spence, of this city. It will be seen that the vessel which conveyed him to Newbern was the first to carry to the loyal inhabitants thereof the glad tidings of the election of Lincoln and Johnson. We give the Colonel's letter entire:

NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 14, 1864.

DEAR SIR: After a somewhat rough and tedious voyage I have arrived on my old stamping ground, but found it in a sadly shaped condition. Out of a population of three thousand inhabitants this doomed town has lost nearly two thousand by yellow fever. You may judge of the feelings of the remaining few. The fever has not yet entirely disappeared, but the recent cold nights have acted beneficially. My orders are for Roanoke Island, where I shall take command in a week or so, as soon as the present commanding officer can be otherwise disposed of. I shall leave to-night, and hope to hear from you soon. The boat which carried us out here is the first from the North since September, and you will easily understand why they were glad to see us. We brought them the first news of Mr. Lincoln's election, which caused a good deal of satisfaction. Everything is quiet here.

Plymouth is totally destroyed, scarcely a house standing. Our men are holding the place, and will remain long enough to protect the workmen who will be engaged at raising the ram Albemarle, and gunboat Southfield, after which the fleet will take care of that locality.

I understand that the Plymouth prisoners will be among those now to be exchanged. I hope, therefore, soon to see your brother, and all that is remaining in my regiment. Let me hear from you soon at Roanoke Island, North Carolina.

Truly and respectfully yours,
T. F. LEHMAN,
Colonel 103d Reg't. Penn. Vols.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Pittsburgh Firemen's Association was held yesterday evening, in their Hall, in the City Building, President McCarthy in the Chair.

Present—Messrs. Dorrington, Hare, Montgomery, Mackey, Sims, McCarthy, Myers, Cupples, Creegan, Leonard, Thompson, Porter, Little, Shane, Swint.

Jas. G. Weldon, of the Vigilant, tendered his resignation as a delegate to the Association. Accepted.

The credentials of Charles F. Porter and Daniel Thompson, as delegates from the Vigilant Fire Company, in place of Messrs. Jas. G. Weldon and James Irvin, resigned, were presented and accepted, and the new members took their seats.

A communication from Major Jos. Browne, of the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, was received, announcing his resignation as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The resignation was accepted.

George W. Leonard, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Inspection, made a verbal report, and requested that the Committee was directed to make a full report at the next regular meeting, in order that the Councils may be enabled to make the fire appropriations.

On motion, the Association proceeded to elect a Chief Engineer.

Mr. Montgomery nominated Thomas Rees, of the Eagle, and there being no opposition, he received a unanimous vote.

On motion of Mr. Mackey, the office of Second Assistant Chief Engineer was declared vacant. Mr. Rauch, elected in October last, being now in the service of the Government. The motion prevailed.

Jos. A. Butler, of the Sixth Ward, claimed as a member of the Vigilant and Good Intent Fire Companies, was unanimously elected Second Assistant Chief Engineer.

On motion, adjourned.

THE RITCHIE OIL COMPANY.—Books will be opened to-day at Wade Hampton's office, corner of Hand and Penn streets, and at Jacob Glosser's, Esq., No. 115 Fourth street, to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Ritchie Oil Company. The company own the working interest of the celebrated Williams well, situated on the Clapp Farm, on Oil Creek, one mile and a half from Oil City, which is now pumping one hundred barrels per day. This interest yields the company fifty barrels per day. The company also own one hundred and six acres of good oil territory, in fee simple, on Two Mile Run, situated near the Williams well, now in process of boring, and which will, no doubt, strike a large flow of oil. The capital stock of the Ritchie Company is $160,000, in shares of one dollar each, and they have a working capital, which will pay a large per cent. dividend upon the organization of the company. This statement of the company exhibits it to be one of the rising and best paying of the organizations first appointed of the series. They are known as the Fayette Coal Works, and number one hundred ovens, many of them new and in full blast. The Connellsville Railroad, Graff, Bennett & Co., of this city, coke upon the ground, and consume some 1,500 bushels of coal per day. New ovens are constantly being erected, and new ones being built between Dawson's Station and Broad ord, and soon, if transportation can be procured, there will be a continuous line of ovens for seven miles stretching from the Fayette coal to below.

There are numerous small streams emptying into the Youghiogheny, in the region of Connellsville, which run for miles back into the country, along the beds of which railroads are being laid for the purpose of tapping the rich coal beds lying miles back in the interior. A horse-road has been built to Huston's Run, nearly a mile in length, where there are twenty ovens in full operation, owned by Mr. James Cochran. The beds of other streams will soon be used in like manner.

We may add that coal in its raw state weighs eighty pounds to the bushel, and loses within a fraction one-fifth by the process of coking. It requires forty-eight hours from the time the coal is put into the oven until it is ready to "draw." After the "charge" has been drawn from the oven it is carefully dulled with the fine material, and requires no fuel to ignite it, the heat of the ovens being sufficient. The drawing of a charge of coke from the oven is a "warm" job, as men informed us, for which the sum of fifty cents per oven is paid. All the ovens are located but a few yards distant from the railroad, and but little expense is incurred in transporting the coke to the cars.

Both in going to and returning from the Youghiogheny coal fields, we travelled under the conductorship of Mr. Jas. Cochran, who discharges his duties thoroughly, and put the train through in safety "on time."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire, which musthave caused considerable destruction, judging from the great light it made, broke out shortly after twelve o'clock this morning, in the vicinity of Butler's Run. As there are a number of oil refineries in that vicinity, it is feared that some one or more of them was on fire. The inclemency of the weather, and that low water further than the river's edge to view the brilliant illumination of the heavens.

ISAAC E. MILLER, of Company K, 6th heavy artillery, Colonel Barnes, was killed on the 8th inst., on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. In attempting to cross the track in front of an approaching train, he was struck by the locomotive and so seriously injured that he died in a few hours.

THE Waverly Magazine can be had we

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864.

The Metamorphosis.

Men look in astonishment at the figures which greet their eyes immediately after our popular elections, and are amazed at the rapid progress of liberal ideas, or rather the advance of the public mind toward a liberal standard of thought and action. Ten years ago we had merchants who dared not be identified with any liberal party; they were afraid to have their conservative customers' eyes offended with a New York *Tribune* lying on their desks, and clerks who subscribed for that paper, or who were known to be associated with persons of a liberal cast of mind, trembled lest they might be called upon to sacrifice position at the shrine of principle; indeed, only one year before the breaking out of the war men were thrust from their situations because they had the manliness to declare themselves on the side of Freedom. This was a method adopted by the South to subjugate the North, and so zealous had many merchants become in the service of their masters that they even set watch upon the outgoings and incomings of their employees. In these days we had very few ministers in our great religious bodies who deemed it proper to preach the whole Word of God, "whether men would hear, or whether they would forbear." Rich men abandoned their pews; church treasurers, in some instances, professed to have no funds, and the faithful Christian minister who believed his to be a mission of truth and righteousness was starved out of his charge, unless he resigned. The post-offices of the country were used against Freedom, and in favor of the iniquity of Slavery. In fact, society, through all its ramifications, was governed by a despotism more absolute than that which holds sway in France. We were as completely under the heel of Southern Slavery as we could be, and that, too, by our own election. What a change has come over us! People are not now deemed outside the pale of society because they believe in the faith which made our fathers strong, and which enabled them to give us a Constitution which in itself has always, since its adoption, been the natural bulwark of Freedom. Ministers of Christ are not now afraid of fulfilling the work they were sent to do. There is more manly confidence existing between man and man. The North is regenerated. While we have been crushing the Pro-slavery Rebellion, we have been establishing our own freedom, and there are few men in the Northern or loyal States to-day who do not feel conscious of the weight which has been lifted from their shoulders, and the dignity which it is their privilege and honor to enjoy.

The South has also been revealing to itself some of those great principles which its people were wont to despise. Wherever our army has gone, and in many places where our army has not yet trod, the people have had their eyes opened to the truth of their situation, and in the glorious light of liberty have declared themselves on the side of Justice, Truth, and Righteousness, with a spontaneity that has astounded the world. The growth of this sentiment was slow for a while, but the Rebellion gave it an impetus. The very machinery which was put in motion, with the view of crushing out liberty for all time to come in the South, has worked constantly for the liberation of the fettered intellects and contracted systems of its people. The Rebellion has been the great emancipator of the white people of the whole nation, the blacks falling in for justice and liberty in common with the rest of us. The little State of Delaware which gave Fremont 308 votes in 1856, and Lincoln 3815 in 1860, increased to 8157 in 1864, and would have declared itself on the side of freedom but for the absence of its soldiers. It has done this previously by the election of an Anti-Slavery Governor. Kentucky has been gradually increasing her vote in the interest of liberty. Maryland has espoused Freedom and made it the standard for her future legislation; and Missouri will not be long behind. Louisiana has adopted a Free State Constitution. Arkansas has abolished slavery. East Tennessee is almost unanimous in favor of Emancipation, not only within its own bounds, but throughout the nation. It is impossible to calculate the joy which has attended these acts. It cannot be described. Facts and figures only indicate. The real extent of the grand liberation may be imagined, it cannot be told. For this magnificent change there is ground for Thanksgiving. This is the time to kill the fatted calf. The day of jubilee is at hand. Let us thank God and rejoice.

The Southern People and Their Leaders.

The reader of JEFF. DAVIS' Message, the comments by the Southern press, and the speeches in the Rebel Congress, must be impressed with the fact that they amount to a complete confession of having been driven to the wall, with nothing but a desperate prospect ahead. The Message of DAVIS has the merit of not disguising the fact that, while nothing is to be expected from foreign Governments, the resources of the South have been drained almost to the last extremity. The confession by the papers is even more frank and damaging. A Richmond journal has declared that white men in the South cannot be obtained, by any means whatever, to keep up the armies. A religious journal affirms that the country is heartily sick of the war, and that, but for the leaders, the people would end it speedily. Running through all these evidences of a desperate condition, is the confession that the negro is the only recourse. But at the threshold of the discussion of this question is another, which but deepens the gloom, for it throws a grave doubt over the reliability of the only remaining support. Can the slave be trusted? He is human, and will be governed by human motives, was the startling declaration in the Rebel Congress last week. Here is something won for the slave. He is human, and therefore cannot be trusted for the Rebellion. Nothing but absolute despotism remains,—not even the hope of final success, only of being able to protract the struggle.

Under the circumstances, this is the natural as it is the only course for the leaders. For them there is no future. It might be otherwise with the Southern people. But an inexorable despotism keeps the door closed. The leaders have determined that this shall be the fate of all. Sooner or later, however, their power must break. The proof is that the time is not far distant.

The result of the election has hastened it, not only by uniting the North, in support of the Government, but by showing to the people of the South that if they ever believed the North would yield the contest, such a belief had no real foundation. That the leaders should yield an inch under this proof, nobody supposed. It is their office to grow stubborn as the case grows desperate. Not so, however, with the people. Many begin to speak out. Many more desire to. The conflict between them and the leaders has fairly commenced. Meanwhile the Federal forces are hastening the conclusion.

The Fatal Heresy.

The Montgomery Constitution recognizes the fatal heresy of Secession. Consistent with the claim that States could withdraw from the Union at pleasure, the authors engrafted this principle on the fundamental law of the Confederacy. More than a year ago North Carolinians began to act on it, and talk of seceding from the Confederacy. The movement was stifled at the time. But it has taken root in Georgia, where it threatens to overcome all opposition. Governor BROWN, in his message, defies DAVIS, and threatens to set up for himself. His accusations and threats are in the true belligerent spirit, and the presumption is that Vice-President STEVENS backs him up. Even in South Carolina a similar spirit is manifesting itself among the soldiers. Not only there, but it has found its way into the rebel Congress, where the debates are furious and hard on DAVIS and his Cabinet.

It is clear that a state of feeling is existing throughout the South the least promising imaginable. The Confederacy, it is evident, is on the point of disintegration. In nearly every Southern State the principle of State rights is dry-rotting the rebellion. The fatal heresy the National Government is striving to put down, adopted as a fundamental principle in the framework of the Confederacy, is eating out its vitality and proving its ruin

October Election—Vote of Pennsylvania.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* gives the following, which, it says, may be regarded as the official vote of Pennsylvania, for Congressional Representatives, at the October election. In compiling this vote we had to be governed by the returns as made by the different Prothonotaries, and as the majority of these officials made no distinction in what was called the "home" and the "soldiers' vote," the aggregate of both votes only are given in the tabular statement below. In order to get the "home" and the "soldiers' vote," circulars have been issued from the State Department, requesting the different Prothonotaries to furnish statements of the polls in the camps containing Pennsylvania soldiers and in the different election districts throughout the State.

It is now conceded in official circles, says the *Telegraph*, that it will be impossible to ascertain correctly the result of the "home vote" at the October election, for the reason that many Prothonotaries failed to make the necessary distinction in their returns. This being the case, bets which were made on that result can never be fairly decided. Indeed, we understand that in Philadelphia and elsewhere, all such bets are being withdrawn.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE OF 1864.

Districts.	Un'n.	Dem.	Un'n Maj.	Dem Maj.
1st	7,742	9,764		2,022
2d	11,767	7,390	4,477	
3d	11,467	9,992	1,475	
4th	10,585	9,743	842	
5th	11,037	10,729	278	
6th	9,661	12,847		3,186
7th	10,908	7,231	3,677	
8	5,071	12,076		6,005
9th	11,804	7,344	4,460	
10th	10,679	11,154		475
11th	6,393	15,016		6,623
12th	10,038	9,375	663	
13th	9,724	8,723	1,001	
14th	11,619	11,092	527	
15th	10,576	13,382		2,806
16th	11,242	11,174	68	
17th	9,225	8,716	509	
18th	11,533	10,681	852	
19th	11,643	9,914	1,717	
20th	12,014	6,686	5,328	
21st	10,730	10,855		125
22d	11,233	7,013	4,220	
23d	11,882	8,124	3,758	
24th	11,727	10,112	1,615	
	255,981	242,122	35,716	21,857
Majority			13,859	

Death of U. J. Jones, Esq.

A horrible railroad accident occurred at the depot in Harrisburg, on Friday night, by which U. J. Jones, Esq., of that city, was instantly killed. The Baltimore accommodation train ran into the city ahead of the locomotive which is attached to the rear car. On Friday night, when the train reached the depot, the body of Mr. Jones was found beneath the "cow catcher," rolled up in an almost shapeless mass, terribly crushed, and almost beyond recognition. It is supposed that he was upon the track when the train came in, and that the entire train passed over him. The ash box of the locomotive must have killed him, as it was impossible for it to pass over the body without crushing it. The body could not be removed until the cow-catcher was taken off the locomotive. Mr. Jones was well known here, having some fifteen years ago been connected with the press of Pittsburgh. He was a gentleman of considerable ability as a writer, and was the author of a number of books which attained a large circulation, his prominent work being "The History of the Juniata." He leaves a family.

A WASHINGTON LETTER says some of Mr. Chase's friends seem to be endeavoring to force Mr. Lincoln to make him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by representing that he is sure to be appointed "unless Mr. Lincoln breaks faith." I don't see a single reason for believing that the President has arrived at any determination respecting Chief Justice Taney's successor; and I am certain that Mr. Chase's Western friends are not at all sure upon this question, as I am also certain that Mr. Chase is neither directly nor indirectly a party to the insinuation made in his behalf by friends here. A strong effort is making in Ohio, and to some extent in other parts of the West, to secure the Chief Justiceship for Mr. Justice Swayne.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN.—The report of the laborious Cabinet Minister is about ready for presentation. There is great anxiety in Wall street to learn its tenor; and at least one business house there has a man in Washington purposely to get and forward the earliest information, on reasonably probable rumor, in relation to it. Mr. Fessenden, always reticent enough to let his deed forerun his word, keeps his portfolio fast-closed; and interested parties are left to read his Congressional speeches and guess at the future.

SECRETARY STANTON.—The illness of the Secretary of War was superinduced by his visit to General Grant, about the middle of last month, when he suffered from chills and fever and camp diarrhœa, besides he has overworked himself. Quiet and rest are what he very much needs, but what he will be hardly likely to give himself at present, unless absolutely confined to his bed. During his forced absence Assistant Secretary Dana is acting Secretary of War.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD SYSTEM in London is objected to since it has gone in operation, in consequence of the tunnel being filled with gas that the passengers can scarcely breathe at times. This is an objection, however, which would seem capable of being remedied. By means of pipes, extending from the tunnel up into the open air, above the houses, a sufficient degree of ventilation could be procured. The difficulty which has been experienced from having fires in the tunnel is likely to lead to the use of compressed air as a motive power which would obviate the above objection and give a pure atmosphere. Mr. Jno. Braithwaite has a patent, suggests this as the most mentioned mode of propelling engines. Others suggest hot water, heated to 400 degrees which would give steam enough to work a short trip, and another proposal is to have a reservoir of hot water, and a reservoir of compressed air—the steam to be exhausted into a surface condenser outside the tubes, and the air from the reservoir to pass through the tubes on its way to the engine. The steam would be condensed, and the air heated; and thus the freezing which air produces in expanding, and the nuisance of steam would be avoided. One engine would be worked by steam and the other by air until the water had become too much exhausted of heat; then both engines would be worked by air, and the steam would pass directly from the water tank to the condenser; and finally the water itself would pass through it, and the engine would arrive with cold water and an exhausted air-chamber. The question of underground railroads to avoid the difficulties and dangers of a surface passage through cities, is giving increased importance to the subject of compressed air as a substitute for steam, and the latter is impracticable or dangerous, and it seems likely to be satisfactorily tested in London, where the amount of capital expended in underground railroads is too large to permit their abandonment. Every mechanical expedient will be tried, and the attention of the civil engineers seems to be turned in the right direction for success.

Information received from Richmond renders it pretty certain that Lee is detaching a part of his troops for service elsewhere. Rebel papers betray evident trepidation at the reported movement of Sherman's army and express anxiety concerning Augusta and Macon, where, as well as at Columbus it is well known they have their most extensive powder mills, shops and arsenals, and for the safety of which they evidently entertain the gravest apprehension.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LYRA ANGLICANA.

Perhaps there never was so much poetry written, sacred or sentimental, within a short period, than at the present day, and yet with all its charms there is wanting in modern verse that warmth of feeling which used to characterize the lyrics of the old time poets. The "Lyra Anglicana; or a Hymnal of Sacred Poetry," now before us, contains selections from the best English writers. It is printed in the antique style, and looks as if it had been prepared with a view to leading the reader back into the old cathedrals to hear the sounds of praise, to mingle in the responses, and to accompany "with a pure heart and a humble voice" God's minister as he reads the prayers of the church by the aid of heaven's light, whose beams are softened ere they reach the interior of the temple, by means of beautifully stained windows. The binder and the printer have done for the book what some of the authors, who are quoted in it, have done for the heart. We pick from the first cluster of the Hymnal the following sublime description of the Mission of Grace:

"Ah, Grace! into unlikeliest hearts
It is thy boast to come,
The glory of thy light to find
In darkest spots a home."

This book needs no commendation; it invites perusal, and is one of those scarce offerings which never can grow old. It is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and is for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street.

ESSAYS: MORAL, POLITICAL AND ESTHETIC.

The volume which comes to us with the above title consists of a selection from the miscellaneous writings of Herbert Spencer, originally published in various English periodicals. The productions of this author have been in considerable demand in this country, and on that account it was deemed desirable to publish this volume. Mr. Spencer has given the subject of Civil Government profound and protracted study, and the views he advances are entitled to grave consideration, especially at this time when we are rapidly passing into a new order of things. Among the themes treated upon in this book are "Over-Legislation," "The Morals of Trade," "Representative Government," "Prison Ethics," "Railway Morals and Railway Policy," "State Tamperings with Money and Banks," and "Parliamentary Reform: the Dangers and the Safeguards." All these are topics on which our people are anxious to inform themselves, and here is a fine opportunity. On the last subject named, the author concludes "that, on the average, the pecuniarily improvident must be also the politically improvident; and the politically provident must be far more numerous among those who are pecuniarily provident." The book is published by the Appletons, and is for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., in Wood street.

UNCLE NAT.

This is a 16 mo. book, designed for juvenile readers, of which the author, "Alfred Oddfellow," whoever he is, says in his preface—"Although the scenes are not laid in Africa, nor the Rocky Mountains, yet there is an Indian in it, and a rattlesnake, and it came very near having a bear also." The Appletons are the publishers, and it is for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street.

PATRIOTISM IN POETRY AND PROSE.

This is an interesting little volume containing considerable variety, being selected passages from lectures and patriotic readings, by James E. Murdoch; also, poems by Thomas Buchanan Read, George H. Boker, Francis J. Hass Janvier, and other American authors, commemorative of the gallant deeds of our noble defenders on land and sea. It is published by Lippincott & Co., and is for sale by Kay & Co., Wood street.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

The "American Boy's Book of Sports and Games," is a repository of in-and-out-door amusements for boys and youth. It is copiously illustrated, having nearly 700 engravings, and constitutes an admirable holiday gift for the young folks. We cannot resist the temptation to say that, perhaps, no more acceptable present could be made to the sons and nephews who expect little tokens about Christmas and New Year's times. We mention some of its features:

THE PLAY GROUND: or, Out-door Games With or Without Toys—Including games of activity and speed; games with toys, marbles, tops, hoops, balls, archery, balls; with cricket, croquet, and base ball.

ATHLETIC AND GRACEFUL RECREATIONS—Including gymnastics, skating, swimming, rowing, sailing, horsemanship, riding, driving, singing, fencing, and broadsword.

AMUSEMENTS WITH PETS—Comprising singing and talking birds, pigeons, domestic and garden fowls, rabbits, squirrels, ferrets, guinea-pigs, racoon and opossum, dogs, salt and fresh water aquaria.

PLAY-ROOM GAMES FOR RAINY DAYS—Including ring and parlor games, puzzles, board and slate games, and table and toy games.

EVENING AMUSEMENTS—Comprehending comic diversions, parlor magic, tricks, with cards, conundrums, and puzzles.

MECHANICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS AMUSEMENTS—Including carpentry, painting, gardening, postage stamps and fragments.

The publishers are Dick & Fitzgerald, New York; and it is for sale by John P. Hunt, Fifth street.

RURAL AFFAIRS.

"The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs for 1865," is one of the most instructive little books which the country household can contain. It is a store-house of useful information on all subjects immediately interesting to the owners and occupants of homesteads, or those who contemplate becoming such. It is published by Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, N. Y., and is for sale by John P. Hunt, Fifth street. It is also to be had at the store of John W. Pittock, opposite the Postoffice.

OSWALD CRAY.

Mrs. Woods' latest novel, published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., is strictly a tail of English society in the present day. The action closes so recently as the autumn of 1862. The principal part of the locality is in the rural part of England. Then the scene shifts to London, after that it is partly transferred to Honfleur, in Normandy, and finally closes where it began, in the quaint old country town. The hero is a civil engineer—one of those model men who appear to flourish in fiction only. It is for sale by John P. Hunt, Fifth street.

EXPERIENCES OF A FRENCH DETECTIVE.

There is a pamphlet of 224 pages, printed in large clear type, and contains narratives of the ingenious proceedings of a detective in the pursuit of offenders against the laws of France. It includes in its details, many interesting episodes descriptive of the adroitness of criminals in their efforts to escape the lash of the law by avoiding the eyes of the wakeful detective. It is published by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, and is sold by John P. Hunt, Fifth street.

FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA.

The volume bearing the above title is an interesting description of the Land of Promise as it now appears, of its boundaries, ty pography, agriculture, antiquities, cities and present inhabitants, with illustrations of the remarkable accuracy of the sacred writers in their allusions to their native country. The name of the author, Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., is a substantial guaranty of the intrinsic value and importance of the work. Dr. N. is one of the most elegant scholars and eloquent preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Those who have had the pleasure and the profit of listening to the pulpit discourses of Dr. P. need not be reminded of his great powers of description. He is, in this respect, an artist as well as itinerant, —a preacher of the Gospel who appreciates the beautiful, who, like the diligent bee, extracts honey from the meanest flower, and sees the promised gladness of the oldest time and ruins and ravages all the way "from Dan to Beersheba." Let us quote an interesting passage. The writer is upon the magnificent Plain of Sharon. He says:

The horse and his rider lay side by side, and the watchfires, burning dimly, shed a livid glare upon the sleepers. The mood, growing slighter as she ascended, shivered each spear of grass and left it trembling the long way to the East, amid the mountain glens of Samaria,

"Shadows wandered free,
But spoke not o'er the idle ground."

It was now midnight, and I was alone, a stranger in a strange land, without one near me whose face I had seen beyond the ocean. The hand of God was upon me. The moon and stars of my childhood were as old companions; but rising above the one and the other, I sought communion with Him who is enthroned on the heights of heaven.

The morning dawned inauspiciously; the gossamer veil of the previous night had been folded into thick clouds, which obscured the summits of the distant hills. While we were waiting for our muleteer to load his beast, there occurred a scene illustrating the tenacity of Eastern customs. In our party was Dr. Barclay, the eminent American physician of Joppa. His fame had preceded his arrival, and, hearing of his arrival, the villagers brought out their sick of all ages, and for a time an encampment became a hospital. Among the number was a young girl who, with faltering step came leaning upon the arm of her mother. She was pale and emaciated, and apparently in the last stages of consumption. The doctor examined her symptoms, questioned the mother, and prescribed for the patient, who long since, I fear, has passed to another world. Such was a faint illustration of the days of the Savior, when "they brought unto him those having all manner of diseases, and he cured them." In a country where science is neglected, *materia medica* is unknown, the barber is the physician, blood letting is the panacea for all diseases, and the "medicine man" of more enlightened lands is revered next to God.

The Arab soldier is thus characterized:

An Arab soldier is rarely to be trusted in danger. His convictions of right and wrong, his sense of obligation, his want of personal courage, his habitual meanness of soul, and his traditional hatred of the Christian, disqualify him to be a trusty guard. He is of advantage to the traveler in saving him from the petty annoyances of the common people, by whom he is heeded because he is tyrannical and brutal, but it is his nature to cower in the presence of a superior and courageous foe. There is nothing so mean as an Arab soldier.

Harper & Brothers are the publishers, and the book, which abounds with vivid scenes, fearless characterizations, happy applications and eloquent passages, is for sale by Henry Miner, Fifth street.

ARIZONA AND SONORA.

The geography, history and resources of the silver region of North America, and more particularly of Arizona and Sonora, are given in this neat octavo. Those who fear the weight of our National Debt, as well as those who do not, should peruse this volume. It is published by the Harper's, and is for sale by Henry Miner, Fifth street.

UNDER THE BAN.

This, like not a few titles, fails to convey any idea of a what is a very interesting novel. It is a tale of the nineteenth century, and is the production of a French priest named M. L'Abbe. As to the opinions and conclusions which are developed by the writer in the progress of his story, there is doubtless room for criticism, but many stalwart truths are nevertheless set forth. It is published by the Harpers, and sold by Henry Miner, Fifth street.

LOVE AND DUTY.

W. A. Gildenfenny, Fifth street, has placed upon our table "Love and Duty," a novel by Mrs. Hubback. We have read this book with much pleasure, and cheerfully commend it to lovers of that sort of literature. It has a pleasant plot, well carried out; contains some fine passages of excellent sentiment and morality, and the leading characters are faithfully and naturally portrayed. It will fully justify a perusal.

Personal.

"Edmund Kirke," the author of "Among the Pines," and the hero of the independent peace trip to the city of Richmond, has been to Chicago to lecture the people there, who, it appears, were very much disgusted by his egotistic nonsense. The Chicago *Journal* refers to the failure thus: "That class of entertainments will not be patronized, and a few more such *lectures*—it is an outrage to call them so—will bankrupt the Association's treasury. Chicago people are fastidious in their literary notions, and properly so. They cannot be imposed upon with impunity by literary quacks and milliners, but want something good—genuine wit, if fun is the object; substantial good sense and profitable instruction, if something more is intended; good execution, freshness of thought and raciness of style, if mere description is the lecturer's purpose; and qualities of refined and exalted scholarship, in any event. Give us no more Edmund Kirke sensationists. Give us intellect, good oratory, originality of ideas, palatable food for the mind—piquant wit—something refreshing, entertaining, brilliant, original, intellectual—anything, in short, but insipid humbug and stale trash." Served him right.

An Irishman, who enlisted some months ago, sent the bounty to Ireland for the purpose of enabling his family to come to this country. A few days since they arrived—a mother and six children.

McClellan receives the smallest vote of any Presidential candidate except at the election in 1804, when Pinckney, the Federal candidate, had only 14 votes.

An entire fancy fair in Bangor rose up in indignation against the editor of the *Times* for styling an afghan, drawn in a raffle, as "a large horse-blanket." The unfortunate man made an humble apology. In his case ignorance was not bliss, and folly was foolishness.

A man named Henry Hughes, laborer, of Moseley Hole, has been publicly presented with the thanks of the Royal Humane Society, engrossed on parchment, and a purse containing the sum of seven pounds, subscribed by the inhabitants of Willenhall. The circumstances under which Hughes had thus brought himself before public notice was from his having, at the imminent risk of his own life saved five children who had, while sliding on the ice, fallen into the water from its breaking. Hughes had, some years back, saved the lives of the same number of children who had recently become drowned in a pool of water. On that occasion he had to swim out from one side of the pond, and keeping in which the five children until he managed to bring them safe into *terra firma*, but he himself was so exhausted that he had no sooner seen that they were well provided for than he fainted, and was ill for three months afterwards.

Mrs. Stephen Berry, of Machias, Maine, was awakened out of her sleep a few nights ago, and cried out that some one had cut her throat. A light was procured and she was found covered with blood on her deck, breast and arms. On close inspection it was found that a rat had attacked her in her sleep and had bitten the side of her neck and ear severely. While attending to her, one of the children was heard to cry in and adjoining room, when the rat was found to have attacked one of them.

Rev. James L. Schock, D.D., Pastor of the Lutheran Church, in the Fifteenth Ward, Philadelphia, has not been heard from since he left his home on Saturday, October 29th, with the intention of going to New Haven, Connecticut.

An immigrant family from Iowa are on the Mormon Slough. The father and his three sons are malformed, their feet being cloven in the center termination in toes, thus giving but two toes to each foot. The fingers are merely stumps, each of the boys having no fingers on one hand. The father has but two fingers, having the appearance of being chopped off. The malformations of this family are most singular. The second child is dumb, but can hear. The youngest child is unable to walk upright.

Miss Mary Bedell, of Coxsackie, New York, while driving a nail, a few days ago, accidently struck the end of her forefinger with a hammer. It was but slightly hurt, and she continued about her work. Three days afterward the finger began to swell, and it became very sore. Medical aid was procured, but it continued to grow worse, when mortification set in, the whole arm set in, and she died on the tenthday after the blow with the hammer.

General Intelligence.

The Grand Council of the Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, has recognized the legal existence of the dissenting Church of that country. This is said to be the first time that a Canton of German-Switzerland has decided for entire liberty of worship.

Brewers of malt liquors are somewhat alarmed by a rumor that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue intends to ask Congress to impose a tax of $1 50 per barrel, which will be an addition of 50 cents per barrel to the present tax. They plead that the British tax is equivalent to 65 cents per barrel, the Bavarian tax to 70 cents per barrel, the Prussian tax to 23 cents, while in some of the central European States the manufacture of beer is encouraged, that the laboring classes may have a cheap beverage free from intoxicating influences.

The Lake tunnel at Chicago, is progressing rapidly, the distance gained per day being about ten feet. A little more than one thousand feet has already been excavated and bricked with no accident. The crib is nearly or quite ready for sinking at the other end, two miles out in the lake, but the weather will not permit it to be fixed in its place till spring.

There is in Chicago a paper collar manufactory, giving employment to forty operatives, and with the best improved steam-driven machinery turning out thirty thousand collars per day, with a capacity of twice that product.

A citizen of Trenton, N. J., in case McClellan carried the State, was, on all the pleasant days of a week (which he had the reserved right to select), to eat a frugal dinner on the steps of the court-house, said dinner to be served to him by bootblacks in the filthiest state of dilapidation. In Chicago an ex-U. S. marshal will, according to the terms of his wager, be compelled to pay for and eat four dinners with such colored company as the fortunate winner of his wager may select. In Binghamton, N. Y., there is a lady whose suitor was a strong supporter of McClellan. So certain was he of his favorite being the favorite of the people that he proposed to his sweetheart that in case of Lincoln's election he would promenade the streets, at high noon, with a large placard on his back inscribed "Sold," never dreaming that he would have to fulfill his promise. But on Wednesday last, having discovered his mistake, he was forced to execute his promenade, much to his own disgust and to the delight of small boys and the amusement of the children of larger growth. During the excitement which prevailed immediately before the recent election, Christian Kohler, doing business on Washington street, Chicago, and a strong "Democrat," made a singular bet with Peter Riggets, whose place of business is on Wells street, and who has done good service in the Union cause. In the course of a friendly discussion between them, Kohler staked Riggets $5 on a wager that McClellan would be elected. Riggets consented, and offered in case McClellan was elected to carry Kohler around the public square upon his back, provided Kohler would do the same for him if Lincoln was elected. Kohler lost, and on Monday afternoon last, between the hours of 2 and 3, accompanied by an excellent band of music, he fulfilled the conditions of the bet. A large number of soldiers, policemen, and citizens were present and joined the procession. Mr. C. B. Vaughan and Mr. D. Barteile, of Providence, R. I., laid a wager on the result of the election. If McClellan carried the election Barteile was to wheel a negro down Westminster street to the bridge, and back up Broad street; if Lincoln was successful Mr. Vaughan was to wheel a negro over the same route, in either case a drum and fife to precede. As Mr. Vaughan lost, of course the task fell to him, but with the consent of his opponent, he took in a colored boy instead of a white one.

The enterprise started in New York to give Grant's army a Thanksgiving dinner is working to a charm. The steamer Charles C. Leary was being loaded on Saturday to depart that evening. The steamer James L. Brady would be filled next, and the committee have also the promise of the services of the steamer Ericsson in case the Brady should prove insufficient. The Committee's receipts thus far have greatly exceeded their utmost expectations, and provisions continue to pour in from all quarters. We are informed that almost every loyal State in the Union has largely contributed. The towns and villages, great and small, as well as the farmers of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and all of the New England States, have displayed especial zeal in this direction, and other States have also acted with signal generosity. The present indications are that but few of our soldiers—only those whom it will be impossible to reach—will fail to partake of a good old home-fashioned Thanksgiving, in the shape of most palatable turkeys, chickens, sandwiches, and other solids and delicacies.

Foreign Gossip.

Gen. Garibaldi, who is in the way of doing all sorts of eccentric things, has refused to accept the yacht bought and fitted up for him at Liverpool. It is full of all sorts of presents—two hundred smoking caps, two hundred pairs of embroidered slippers, innumerable pipes and pincushions, canned meats and fruits for several years' provisions and all sorts of things; and the yacht, I believe, has already sailed for Italy. How can he persist in his refusal to receive it? Very stupid in him if he does.

Prince Frederick, of Schleswig-Holstein, will marry a rich American young lady. It is my opinion that rich, and, of course, beautiful American young ladies, are going to be in active demand among the European Princes. King Christian's daughters are married; Queen Victoria's will be as fast as they are old enough, but the supply of Princesses is not equal to the demand. There are three Italian Princes sons of Victor Emanuel, all wanting wives, and don't know where to find them. They cannot marry below their rank in Europe, but in America, where there is no rank, every rich and beautiful lady is fit to marry a prince.

The Spanish papers speak very ungently of Brignoli, who has been several times hissed from the stage by the Madrid public. One of the critics alludes to him contemptuously as "a tenor with a nasal voice, cast aside in New York."

The last act in the Galway Steamship Company to establish steam communication with America has been played out. The remnant of the property belonging to it in the "City of the Tribes" has been sold by public auction. The articles brought to the hammer consisted of boats, ship-fittings, spars, and an immense number of sacks, &c. "There now remains," says a Galway journal, "scarcely a vestige of the project which a short time since seemed destined to restore our city to her ancient position of pride and prosperity."

Some idea of the immense amount of tobacco smoked in the world may be formed from the fact that one of the Brazilian mail steamers recently brought to England, six million cigars and that an American mail steamer which left Southampton lately, landed, before her departure, ten thousand bales of unmanufactured tobacco. She had brought it from New York, took it on to Bremen and without landing it there, brought it to Southampton, from whence it was sent to London to be shipped to the Peninsula.

Mason Jones, the Irish lecturer, who will be remembered here, is lecturing in London, on the present, past and future of the American war.

The trial trip of the second Confederate vessels built at St. Nazaire, called the Shanghai, has just taken place, and seems to have given results which would have made her a most formidable instrument of evil if she should ever have passed into the hands of those for whom she was built. They claim for her thirteen and three-quarters knots an hour, while her escort the San Francisco, made but thirteen and a quarter knots. These vessels made their trials under the French flag, and with an officer of the French Navy on board, so as to guard against any trick on the part of the builders and their Confederate friends. They are both built to be sold to the Prussians.

At a meeting of the Toronto City Council on last Monday night, the Mayor, in answer to a question put to him asking whether he had any positive information regarding the alleged intention of the Fenian Brotherhood in Buffalo to make a raid on Canada, stated that he had received a letter on the subject which he had deemed proper to forward to the Provincial Secretary, but which would be made public in a few days. The Mayor has resigned his position as President of the Toronto Police Commission, because the other Commissioners refused to dismiss an officer whom he believed to be cognizant of the movements of the Fenians for the supposed intended raid.

The gambling houses at Weisbaden have declared a semi-annual dividend of twenty-four per cent. You might mention this fact to Mr. Fessenden. No people in the world are so prone to gambling as the Americans—from the stock exchange to poker.

One of the uncles, usually found only in novels, has lately died in Ireland, leaving two girls, now in a convent school in France, a sterling fortune of $5,000,000.

The new steamer Hattie, originally built for the Wemyss Bay Railway Company, but afterward sold for the South American blockade, ran the lights on Tuesday, on the Clyde, at the rate of nineteen miles an hour. She was built and engined by Messrs. Laird & Co.

At the last sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, a paper was received from Dr. Blanchet on constitutional lethargic slumber. One case was that of a lady, 24 years of age, who, having slept forty days at the age of 18, and fifty days at the age of 20, during her honeymoon, at length had a fit of sleep which lasted nearly a whole year, from Easter Sunday, 1862, until Easter Monday, 1863. During the long period a false front tooth had to be taken out in order to introduce milk and broth into her mouth. This was her only food; she remained motionless, insensible, and all her muscles were in a state of contraction. Her pulse was low, her breathing scarcely perceptible; there were no evacuations, no leanness; her complexion was florid and healthy.

The following account of an Irish princess is given by the *Times'* correspondent at Turin: A very important question has lately been decided here. It will be remembered that the late Prince of Capua, a younger brother of Ferdinand II, married Miss Penelope Smith, an English, or rather, I believe, an Irish lady. The marriage was not acknowledged by the family, and the prince and princess left the country. On the death of the Queen Dowager Isabella, mother of Ferdinand II, some efforts were made to mitigate the position of the royal pair, but the princess was never acknowledged as such by the Bourbons. It was, however, decided lately by the Supreme Court of Justice in Naples that she was entitled to her full rank, while her children were legitimatized and placed by the Italian law courts on the same footing with the other descendants of the sovereign family. The Prince of Capua died about a year since, too early to witness the justice done to his wife and children.

The ancient ceremony of cutting faggots, chopping sticks with a bill-hook and chopper, and counting horseshoes and nails, as suit and service to the crown for the right and privilege of the city of London to choose the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, took place on the 31st ult., before W. H. Walton, Esq., the Queen's remembrancer and senior master of the Court of Exchequer, at the Queen's remembrancer's office, Chancery-lane, with all the usual ceremonies.

The Charleroi journals relate the following instance of remarkable bravery and fortitude on the part of a little boy only eight years old, the son of a laborer named Malhaux, living at Farcienes, Belgium. One evening, three or four weeks since, he was sent by his mother to fetch a loaf from a baker's on the opposite side of the railway. On his return, when passing a level crossing about 100 paces from the Farcienes station, he saw a train approaching, and in his alarm stumbled and fell. He had the presence of mind, however, to roll into the space between the rails and lie still. Unhappily, the clearing iron caught his blouse and dragged him along till the train stopped at the station, but the wheels had meanwhile passed over one of his arms and cut it nearly off. When liberated, he exclaimed, looking at his mangled limb, "Pray, do not tell mother!" and asked the bystanders to fetch his loaf. It was found necessary to amputate the arm, and, chloroform having been applied without producing insensibility, he bore the operation with the utmost courage, and only asked once or twice if the surgeons would soon have done. His arm is now healing, and the little fellow has returned to school as gay and cheerful as his companions.

The premature death, by excessive drinking, of Captain Howard, presumptive heir to the Earldom of Wicklow, will fall heavily on several of the best London assurances, they having granted assurances on his life to the amount of nearly £100,000. The whole of the policies are said to be held by third parties for *bona fide* considerations.

General Todleben, of Sebastopol notoriety, is quite a lion in British military circles at present. On the 1st instant he was at Chatham, where he was received by the officials with all the honors customarily paid to illustrious visitors. All that was remarkable at Chatham was shown to him. His afterwards visited the Royal Engineers' establishment at Brompton, inspecting the fieldworks, the engineers themselves, and their museum, taking luncheon with fifty invited guests. It is stated that he will be invited to a banquet at the United Service Club-house.

CIGAR FRAUDS.—The Internal Revenue Bureau has lately made some important discoveries of frauds under the revenue law. In one case an inspector discovered that a large cigar manufacturer had been making false returns for seven months, and that there were 40,000 cigars on which he had not paid duty. He confessed his guilt, and settled the case without going to trial, by paying over the full amount due government, less costs, which was $5,500—half of which went to the government and half to the informer, who in this case happened to be the inspector. In another case a party refused to affix the necessary two-cent stamp upon a receipt. In less than two hours he had been arrested, taken before the proper officer, examined, made confession, and paid the penalty of $200—half of which went to the informer. Undoubtedly it may be said that he went home a poorer, if not a sadder and wiser man. The Secretary and the Commissioner, Mr. Lewis, are determined that the law shall be enforced, and inspectors and agents are instructed to spare no pains to bring offenders to speedy and merited punishment. Half the recovered penalty in all cases goes to the informer.

One of Poe's Experiments Toward "The Raven."

The absurd assertion lately made by a correspondent of the London *Morning Star*, that Edgar A. Poe plagiarized "The Raven" from the Persian, has brought out several letters from a class of Englishmen who look upon that celebrated production as "the greatest single poem that America has ever produced." A writer in *"Notes and Queries"* indignantly protests against the translation theory, and only hopes that, if it be true, we have more of the same stamp, and done by as competent men as Edgar A. Poe. But the most important result of the discussion is a note from Mr. Macready, the tragedian, part of which we subjoin:

"I think the following fantastic poetry, a copy of which I enclose, written by the poet while experimenting towards the production of that wonderful and beautiful piece of mechanism, 'The Raven,' may possibly interest your numerous readers. 'The Fire Fiend,' the title of the poem I enclose, Mr. Poe considered incomplete and threw it aside in disgust. Some months afterwards, finding it amongst his papers, he sent it in a letter to a friend labelled facetiously, 'to be read by firelight at midnight, after thirty drops of laudanum.' I was intimately acquainted with the mother-in-law of Poe, and have frequently conversed with her respecting 'The Raven,' and she assured me he had the idea in his mind for some years, and used frequently repeat verses of it to her, and ask her opinion of them frequently, making alterations and improvements, according to the mood he chanced to be in at the time."

There are, certainly, remarkable discrepancies between this account and that which Poe has himself given to the world in one of the most famous of his critical essays.

The poem which Mr. Macready transmitted to the *Morning Star* is very long, and contains much which is terrible, ghastly, and too horrible for print. Its author probably never designed that it should see the light. We give below the best stanzas, and the reader will not be slow to discover the presence of that same weird, wonderful musical, sensuous harmony which has made this singular and erratic genius the head of a distinct school of literature.

"THE FIRE FIEND—A NIGHTMARE."

I.

"In the deepest death of midnight, while the sad and solemn swell
Still was floating, faintly echoed from the forest chapel bell—
Faintly, falteringly floating o'er the sable waves of all
That were thro' the midnight rolling, shaded and billowy with the shelling—
In my chamber I lay dreaming by the fire-light's fitful gleaming,
And my dreams were dreams foreshadowed on a heart foredoomed to care.

II.

"On the red hearth's reddest center, from a knot of oak,
Seemed to gibe and grin this phantom, when in terror I awoke;
And my slumberous eyelids straining, as I staggered to the floor;
Still in that dread vision seeming, turned my gaze toward the leaning
Hearth, and there! O God! I saw it! and from out its flaming jaw it
Spat a ceaseless, seething, hissing, bubbling, gurgling stream of gore!

V.

"Then, as in Death's seeming shadow, in the icy pall of fear,
I lay, stricken, came a hoarse and hideous murmur to my ear—
Came a murmur like the murmur of assassins in their sleep,
Muttering, 'Higher! higher! higher! I am Demon of the Fire;
I am Arch-fiend of the Fire, and each blazing roof 's my pyre,
And my sweetest incense is the blood and tears my victims weep.

VI.

"How I revel on the prairie! how I roar among the pines!
How I laugh when from the village o'er the snow the red flame shines,
And I hear the shrieks of terror, with a life in every breath!
How I scream with lambent laughter, as I hurl each crackling rafter
Down the fell abyss of fire, until higher, higher, higher
Leap the high priests of my altar in their merry dance of death."

In the presence of this hideous creation of his imagination he remained palsied with fear till

"—The martins, from the edges of its lichen-lidded ledges,
Skimmed tho' the russet arches where the light in torn flies marches,
Like a routed army, struggling thro' the serried ranks of oak.

IX.

"Thro' my ivy-fretted casement filtered in a tremulous note,
From the tall and stately linden, where a robin swelled his throat—
Querulous, Quaker-breasted robin, calling quaintly for his mate!
Then I started up, unbidden, from my slumber, nightmare ridden,
With the memory of that fire-demon in my central fire,
On my eye's interior mirror like the shadow of a fate!

X.

"Ah! the fiendish fire had smouldered to a white and formless heap,
And no knot of oak was flaming as it flamed upon my sleep;
But Arc nd its very centre, where the demon fac had shone,
Forked shadows seemed to linger, pointing as with spectral finger
To a Bible, massive, golden, on a table carved and olden,
And I bowed and said, 'All power is of God, of God alone.'"

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ACT 4TH.—THE AUCTION SALE OF SLAVES.
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THE OCTOROON GOES HOME.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st,
And every evening during the week and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, this play will be brought out in such a manner as to merit the approbation and support of the public.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Atheneum—Liberty street.
Engagement for a few nights longer of
M'lle MARIETTA RAVEL,
The great Dansense and Tight Rope Performer.
MASTER WINTER RAVEL. La Tour Terrific, by the wonder. All Hassan.
The beautiful Star Sisters, FOWLER SISTERS. In some new and splendid Dances.
THE BOQUET OF BEAUTY.
The STAR COMEDIANS in a new Olio of Varieties.
First night of a new sensational drama, entitled THE YANKEE TAR; or, THE CRUISE OF THE SEA BIRD.
Jimmy McGraw, an Irish Yankee...Mr. G. R. Edeson.
Thanksgiving Day, (Thursday,) two grand performances. Afternoon at 2½—evening at 8½ o'clock.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jo23-1y

INSURANCE.

1864.
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter.

Premiums received from November 1st, 1863, to October 31st, 1864.
On Marine and Inland risks.....$424,047 90
On Fire risks.....138,657 18
$562,705 08
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1863.....234,472 42
797,177 50
Premiums marked offas earned from November 1, 1863 to October 31, 1864.
On Marine and Inland risks.....$416,264 73
On Fire risks.....120,556 75
$536,821 48
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.....75,622 56
$612,344 14
Losses, expenses, &c., during the year as above.
Marine and Inland Navigation losses.....$214,291 82
Fire losses.....49,685 82
Return premiums.....29,204 98
Re-Insurances.....42,640 28
Agency charges.....19,064 98
Advertising, printing, &c.....3,689 13
*Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c., &c.....11,386 27
Expenses, salaries, rent, &c.....14,089 60
$384,061 28
228,282 86
*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for Taxes on Dividends and Profits.

Assets of the Company, Nov. 1, 1864.

$100,000	United States Five per cent. loan, 1871	$100,000 00
111,000	United States Six per cent. loan, 1881,	118,215 00
75,000	United States Six per cent. loan, 5-20's,	75,562 50
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five per cent. loan	92,695 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. loan	55,840 00
122,050	City of Philadelphia Six per cent. loan	122,520 37
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage Six per cent bonds	22,000 00
50,000	Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgage six per cent. bonds	58,250 00
15,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	15,300 00
6,500	130 shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	9,100 00
5,000	100 shares stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,050 00
50,000	United States treasury certificates of indebtedness	48,425 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five per cent. loan	12,000 00
128,700	Loans on bond and mortgage, amply secured	128,700 00
$868,250	Par. Cost $842,100 50 Market value,	$857,627 87
	Real estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made.	118,330 42
	Balance of account sundries.—Premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the Company..	28,793 25
	Scrip and stock of sundry companies and other companies, $4,263 00. Estimated value	2,220 00
	Cash on depos t with United States Government, subject to ten days call...$100,000 00	
	Cash in banks	58,154 93
	Cash in drawer	537 56
		$158,692 49
		$1,201,664 02

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock, and six per cent interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of all State and National taxes.

They have also declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent, on the premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company, for the year 1863, be redeemed in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.—Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Soudder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, jr., James C. Hand, Wm. C. Ludwig, Samuel H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penniston, Henry Sloan, Wm. G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. James, Brooke, Jacob P. Jones, James B. M'Farland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer M'Ilvaine, John B. Semple, Pittsburgh, A. B. Berger, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
jn19-2w No. 95 Water street.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864	$11,000,000
Annual Income, over	2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (29 years,) over	3,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	CHARLES LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice Presidents,
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.
Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS

se6:1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER.
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARRAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM.
BARCLAY FRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

de28

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se16:1y F. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the road both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. jn4

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

OILS

WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.
HERRON & CO.,
Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
Crude and Refined Oils.
Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no8-3m

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lamps and Lamp Goods,
AND DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh. au16

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.
172 shares of Columbia oil stock.
Apply to
se6:1 B. McLAIN & CO.

JOHN H. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS
EDWARDS & CO.,
PETROLEUM
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se6-3m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease
Warehouse, No. 99 Third street, opposite Bank Pittsburgh. ja4

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Law renceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. no1

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor.
se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—
The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street. PITTSBURGH. se8:1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
TTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se21-1y

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.
The business will be continued under the old firm name by
N. P. SAWYER.
September 1st, 1864. oc6-6t

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION
November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	26,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 93
Cash on hand	21,556 06
Total assets	$273,501 27

LIABILITIES.

Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, Interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.
W. B. COPELAND, M. SMITH, J. K. MOORHEAD, } Auditing Committee.
November 1, 1864.
Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES,
ISAAC JONES, President.
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, WM. M. SMITH, W. B COPELAND, HARVEY CHILDS, no6-3m
Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, C. G. HUSSEY, JACOB PAINTER, NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
Also in
OIL STOCKS,
To which special attention is promptly given. no8-3m

JOHN M. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oc31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
au12-tf AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The stock on which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash't
se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and upwards. Interest commences on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, taking it off as a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired.
s 6m-8tu-w

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for
PHOTOGRAPHING.
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,
where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,
Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.
His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS.
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PAINTERS,

SIGN ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
DEALER IN
PLAIN AND FANCY SHOW CARDS.
N. B.—CARDS WRITTEN TO ORDER.
W. A. LYONS,
no14 No. 7 Fifth street.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
je1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
ja22-1y No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH.
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oc21-1y

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R. OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, November 9th, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Jones' Building, Fourth street, in the city of Pittsburgh on the first MONDAY, fifth day, of December next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year.
no10-8w-F-Tu W. O. HUGHART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.
Desirable improved city property, one large commodious two story brick dwelling fronting on Federal street in the city of Pittsburgh, containing 8 rooms and hall, with gas and water, and finished in the most modern style. Also, another two story brick house on same street, containing six rooms and hall with gas, water and every convenience necessary for comfort. Also, a small house in the rear of the above houses, suitable for two tenants and fronting on Union alley. The above is a rare chance for investment.
For particulars apply to
S. S. D. THOMPSON,
no19-2w No. 114 Fifth street.

FARMING LANDS,
GRAZING AND TIMBER LANDS,
FURNACE PROPERTY.
I offer for sale a large number of IMPROVED FARMS, all now under leases expiring on the 1st of April next, several thousand acres of GRAZING and TIMBER LANDS, and a valuable FURNACE PROPERTY, in Fayette county, near Uniontown, at prices so low as to invite an examination from all who desire to secure a good home and a paying investment.
The lands are so near the line of the Connellsville Railroad that an easy and cheap transportation is afforded for products to market.
A portion is already under lease for Oil Rights and operations commenced. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent,
no17 59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which w will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons. also on weighing about 3½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au12-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE,
Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on second street by 60 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.
For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 159 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property, if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.
M. TINDLE,
oc21-td Agent for the Estate.

CHEAP FARM FOR SALE—
Situated in East Deer township, between Tarentum and Freeport, on the waters of Little Bull Creek. Containing 165 acres, 100 of which cleared. Good house, barn and other out-buildings. Small orchard. The place is well watered and is offered at the low price of $30 per acre. Apply to
no21 B. McLAIN & CO.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
A FARM of 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river, Knox county, Indiana, 7 miles from Bicker Station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 50 bushels of wheat; corn and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
oc29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with one of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, granary, and two new frame buildings, one of which is for coal purposes. For terms, apply to
JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 23 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
oc21-tf Executors, &c.

FOR RENT—
A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 22x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.
Apply at
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oc11-tf 122 Third street.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 227 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 5 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. due 1867 certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. R. McCUNE, Pres. | N. HOLMES, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 21, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 5-20s	103¾	104
German Insurance	16	----
St. Clair street Bridge	----	41
Monongahela Navigation Co	----	70
U. S. Telegraph	----	----
Cleveland R. R.	100	----
Connellsville R. R.	----	183½
Birmingham Passenger R. R.	----	46
Exchange Bank	72½	----
Citizens	70	----
Pittsburgh	----	70
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	62½	----
Manchester Savings	----	57
Manessco	----	20
Dalzell	----	9½
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	----	150
Columbia	----	32
Fleming & Blood	----	37½
Phillips	----	9
Oil Basin	----	1.00
McAboy	----	2½
Hildreth	2¼	2½
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1.15	1.30
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	8	----
Stella	150	----
Cherry Run Central	1¾	----
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	----	1½

SALES AT AND BEFORE BOARD OF

Sella	.70
Linden	.60
Eldorado	2.30
U. S. 5-20s	104½
do	104¾

Stock Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 57 FOURTH ST.

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

For Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
150 Second National	----	Div. Nov. 8 ⅝ ct.
140 Third National	----	Div. Nov. 5 ⅝ ct.
100 Fourth National	----	Div. Nov. 12 ⅝ ct.
50 Exchange	72½	Div. Nov. 6 ⅝ ct.
50 Citizens	71	" " 5 "
50 Pittsburgh	71	" " 5 "
70 Allegheny	57½	" " 4 "
50 Mechanics	58	" " 5 "
50 Iron City	58	" " 5 "
50 M. & M.	50	" " 4 "
100 First National	----	" " 43.75
100 First National, Ally	114	" " 8 "
50 Manchester Saving	49¾	" " 4 "

INSURANCE.

50 Citizens	51	Div. June	$6.00
62 Western	52	" Nov.	4.00
62 Monongahela	82	" May	4.00
50 Marika	50½	"	4.00
50 Pittsburgh	54¾	" Aug.	4.00
48 Allegheny	37	" July	4.00
35 Penn'a	35½	"	4.00
50 Penna	37		

28 Monongahela	183	Div. Sept. 5	⅝ ct.
85 St. Clair Street	40¾	Div. July 5	⅝ ct.
50 Mansf Street	35½	Div. July 5	⅝ ct.
50 Mechanic Street	----		
28 Birmingham	32	Div. July	$1 50

RAILROAD.

50 Allegheny Valley	11	No Div.	
50 Penna. Central	73½	Div. Nov.	3 ⅝ ct.
100 Fort Wayne	86	Div. Oct.	4½ ⅝ ct.
100 Cleveland	106	Div. Oct.	4 "
50 Connellsville	123½	No Div.	
50 do (interest)	123½	"	
50 Steubenville	11¾	"	
50 Chartiers	8	"	
50 Mansfield	7½	"	
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	----	"	
25 Birmingham	41½	"	
25 Citizens	95	"	

GAS.

20 Pittsburgh	63½	Div. July	$2 50
25 Allegheny	55	" May	$1 00
25 Birmingham	31¾	" June	3 ⅝ ct.

OIL COMPANIES.

25 Lucesco	----	Div. Aug. 12	⅝ ct.
10 North American	7¾	"	
10 Dalzell	9¼	Div. Oct. 1	⅝ ct.
10 Allegheny and Fifts	10	Div. Oct. 2	⅝ ct.
50 Columbia	30	Div. Nov. 4	⅝ ct.
5 Iron City	----	"	
5 Horse Neck	----	"	
5 Stella	150	"	
5 Federal	1 10	"	
10 Acme	----	"	
5 Whitely Creek	1¾	"	
5 Fayette	¾	"	
5 Story	----	"	
4 Fleming & Blood farm	3¾	Div. Nov.	2 ⅝ ct.
10 Olmstead	----	"	
10 Reed farm	6¼	Div. Nov.	3 ⅝ ct.
10 Phenix	----	"	
5 Phillips	8.93	Div. Oct.	2 ⅝ ct.
Ohio Valley	1¼	"	
El Dorado	2.30	Div. Oct.	1 ⅝ ct.
Cherry Run Central	1.45	"	
10 Densmore	1¼	"	
10 Noble & Delamater	8¼	"	
5 Linden Oil Co	1.00	Div. Oct.	1 ⅝ ct.
Ross Oil Co	1.45	Div. Oct.	3 ⅝ ct.
Oil Basin	10	Div. Nov.	2 ⅝ ct.
Pitts. and Philad. L	1¼	"	
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1.30	"	
M'Aboy & C. Run	1.60	"	

MISCELLANEOUS.

50 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	11¼		
50 Monghalela Navigat'n	66	Div. July	⅝ 50
Allegheny County 6's	74½	Coupons Jan'y & July.	
Pittsburgh 6's	78½	do do	do
do 5's	70	do do	do
Allegheny City 6's	102	do do	do
do 5's	70	do do	do
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	105	do do	do
do 6's coupons	100	do	April and Oct.
Connellsville R.R. 6's	93½	do	Feb'y and Aug.
Steub. R.R. 6's	77		
All. Co. Bounty 6's	98¾		
Pitt tp. Bounty 6's	86		

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.

The stock market dull. Maple Shade held firmly—from 30@35 bid; McClintock, 5⅝@5⅝ asked; Mineral, 3; Dalzell, 9@9¼; McElheny, 5⅝@6 asked; Noble and Delameter, 9@9¼; Egbert, 4¾@4½ asked; Curtin sold at 15½—a decline of ½; Schuylkill and Oil Creek, 2¼—a further decline; El Dorado, 2¼@2¼ bid.

MONDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

We have the satisfactory intelligence from Oil Creek that the Coquet Well, on the Hyde and Egbert Farm, is flowing six hundred barrels of the best quality of Green Oil. It will be recollected that it was the striking of this well that caused the great advance in the price of Philadelphia Maple Shade stock, which went up rapidly from $16 to $45, from which figure it declined to $30 on the report that the well was running "Riley" oil and water. The stock will, doubtless, now advance again rapidly, as the Maple Shade Company, with a capital of $500,000, is in receipt of five-twelfths of this well, making their share of the oil 250 barrels a day. This is nearly twice the amount of oil that companies with two millions capital are receiving, and on which they pay from four to five per cent. a month dividend. A well-posted holder of Maple Shade stock states that the dividend will probably exceed twenty per cent. a month.

—Thurston's Stock Exchange was crowded last evening, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, and there was quite a spirited time. As usual, the "oils" constituted the attraction, and Tarr, Story and Cherry Run led off. Some 5,000 shares changed hands in a few minutes. This stock is regarded prospectively as very valuable. The company own a large territory, and have interests in several producing wells, and its affairs are under the management of gentlemen well known in the community for wealth, integrity and business qualifications. We annex a list of the sales last evening:

300 shares	Fleming & Blood		$3 75
700 "	Pittsburgh & Philadelphia		1 22
1000 "	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run		1 30
1000 "	do	do	1 27½
100 "	do	do	1 27
200 "	do	do	1 27
900 "	do	do	1 28
1000 "	do	do	1 29
100 "	do	do	1 30
850 "	do	do	1 24
550 "	Cherry Run & Blood Farm		1 20
500 "	Eldorado		2 30
400 "	Rose		1 45

—The annual elections for Directors of the several Banks of these were held to-day, and passed off very quietly—there being no opposition at any of the banks. The following is the result:

Bank of Pittsburgh—John Graham, William Holmes, M. Whitmore, N. Voegtley, Jr., Geo. A. Berry, Dennis Leonard, John Bissell, Chas. Hays, C. W. Ricketson, Robert Beer, William Morrison, John K. Wilson, William B. Copeland.

Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh—James B. Murray, Alexander Winkle, John H. Shoenberger, Harvey Childs, John A. McCord, John B. Canfield, Mark W. Watson, John Sampson, Benjamin A. McVay, Alexander Chambers, Charles T. Bissell, Benjamin Bakewell, Jr., Byron H. Painter.

Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh—William B. Holmes, James I. Bennett, C. Yeager, George Wilson, B. A. Woll, John Orr, Edward House, Charles L. Caldwell, Philip Caldwell, Alexander McKee, Abner U. Howard, Campbell B. Herron, John Holmes.

Citizens' Bank—Francis Sellers, Jno. S. Phipps, George B. Jones, Frank Ellmaker, Alex. Reynolds, George Black, Thomas Fawcett, Wm. S. Bissell, George S. Read, B. L. Fahnestock, Robert Orr, Joseph Woodwell, William McCreery.

Iron City Bank—Jas. McAuley, John W. Chalfant, Andrew D. Smith, Henry Irwin, Daniel Enwer, Wm. Frew, David Fitzsimmons, First ward; David Hostetter, Second ward; Jno. Hardman, Richard Hays, Jno. Watt, Charles J. Clarke.

Allegheny Bank—Wm. Bagaley, C. C. Hussey, Thos. S. Bixby, Joseph P. Jones, Jr., Rees Owens, Wm. Coleman, T. J. Wood, Wm. A. Caldwell.

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank—There was no formal election by the stockholders of this bank, but they met and resolved to organize an association for banking under the laws of the United States. The title of the association will be "The Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank." The old Board of Directors will hold over until the second Tuesday of December, when the following Directors are: H. L. Bollman, W. P. Baum, R. R. Bradford, Walter Bryant, W. Cunningham, E. M. Fulton, R. H. Hartley, R. B. Stirling, J. P. Tanner.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1864. }

BUSINESS yesterday was dull. The sales made were only on a small scale for local purposes. The unfavorable weather prevented operations. Our rivers are in fine navigable order. At all points on the Allegheny wharf a fair amount of activity was perceptible, the currency in that quarter being oil. On the Monongahela wharf matters present a different appearance, everything being changed. The boats are not only different—even individuals did not appear to look as usual on Monday. The wharf presented a lively appearance. The Ontario, from Louisville, had a large cargo, consisting of flour, tobacco, and pork. It will be remembered that this boat was awarded the magnificent suite of colors by the ladies of Pittsburgh, as the boat that subscribed the largest sum of money to the Sanitary Fair. The Bermuda, from Portsmouth, was loaded principally with pig iron. She returned in the evening. The Emma Graham, as usual, has a large trip. The Yorktown, from Louisville, had a good trip. The Bertha left for St. Louis with one of the best trips of the season. The Gulden, for Cincinnati, had one of those trips that was pleasant to behold. The next boat for Cincinnati is Marratta's new packet Champion. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. She will be followed by Captain Anderson's fine steamer Glide No. 3. The new steamer Alex. Speer will leave for Cincinnati and Nashville on Wednesday. The new steamer Maria is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. The unfavorable weather no doubt had something to do with the day's operations:

CRUDE OIL—The market opened firm, with a moderate demand. The principal inquiry was for heavy Oils. Sales 150 bbls heavy, gravity, at 38c bbls; packages returned; 100 do, same prices and conditions, and 50 do at 31c; this would be equal to 40c, packages included. Sales 450 bbls light oil at 42½c, packages returned.

NAPHTHA—More inquiry for; sales 200 bbls, bonded, at 19c; other lots were sold at the same figures.

RESIDUUM—The market was not very active. We note another sales at 87 ½ bbl.

REFINED OIL—The market was steady, but not very active; prices are unchanged so far as we could ascertain.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

J. Wilkins	524	R. Lafferty	200
White Bros	104	Duncan, Dunlap & Co	340
R. Ashworth	744		
O. C. Brown	170	Pennock, Ball & Co	360
J. Mawhinny	750		
J. T. Sloan	1,120	Total	4,340

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R R

GOING EAST.

Waring & King, 150 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Duncan, Dunlap & Ewing, 142 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & F., 100 bbls benzine, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & F., 250 bbls tar, for Baltimore.

Hog Products.

SAINT LOUIS.

All our packers are now at work and the season may be considered as fairly opened. The number packed up to this date is not far from 25,000 head. Prices have ruled steady at in gross for averages of 150@165 lbs, 10¼@10¾c; averages of 175@200 lbs, the for averages of 225 and one and two sold to-day at 11¾c, average weight 280 lbs gross.

There is a good active demand, and all hogs arriving are readily sold at these prices.

CINCINNATI.

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day, 332. Market more active and unchanged. Sales to day were:

61	Hogs, averaging 150 lbs, at		$13 ⅝
6	"	200 lbs, at	12 ⅝
12	"	170 lbs, at	12 ⅝
12	"	180 lbs, at	13 00
12	"	200 lbs, at	13 00
15	"	at $12 50@13 00—divulging on 200 lbs.	
15	"	at $12 50@13 00— " " 200 lbs.	
27	"	at 12 50@13 00— " " 180 lbs.	

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The pork trade is recommencing this season at St. Joseph with apparently all its usual activity. The Herald says that "already are the droves coming in large droves. Several droves have been crossed on the ferry from Kansas, and the roads to the ferry are said to be crowded with droves. Many are bought for shipment East, and many are sold to dealers and packers at St. Joseph."

St. Louis Pig Iron Market.

Iron Mountain, No. 1, h. b.		@ ton	$75 00
Iron Mountain, No. 2,	"	"	75 00
Pilot Knob,	" 1,	"	75 00
Pilot Knob,	" 2	"	70 00

Receipts of Pig Iron during the past week, 1,000
" " since January 1, 1864, 15,000
During the same period in 1863, 15,000

New York Wool Market.

The market has been quite active for all kinds of Wool during the week, at prices showing no essential change, though somewhat favoring buyers. The sales for the week include 1,000 lbs fleece at 86@85c, 45,000 lbs do at 85@87½c, 40,000 lbs do at 87½@90c, including 10,000 lbs do (Friday) at $1 05@1 09; 70@80 lbs do pulled, part at 82½, 83, 85, 95@98c; for fine country and mixed pulled Wools; 20,000 lbs at 90c; South B. Ayr, chiefly unwashable and burry, of low grade, at 80@90c, with some choice (10,000 lb) at 65@70c; 75 bales low Mexican, 60@65c; 100 bales Texas, at 60@65c; 100 bales Chilian, 50@55c; 100 do choice, 55@60c; 100 do Smyrna, about 50c; 20,000 lb Buenos Ayre, 100 bales Mestiza, 130 do Crimea 55 do white Donskoi, 150 bales do, 80 do grey, 15 do East India, and 100 bales Manilla hemp; and 3,000 lb Entre Rios at 33c.—*Economist.*

New Orleans Market.

NOV. 12.

COTTON—The market was more quiet to-day, with very little offering and buyers standing aloof awaiting more liberal supplies, but still we noticed sales of 22 bales mixed and robboxed at 52½c, which does not rear out yesterday's advance, and 50 bales prime at 53c; making nearly 300 bales, including 167 from Matamoras.

MOLASSES—A small lot of good old sold in store at 90c per gallon.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

NOVEMBER 19.

Market dull and lower on all grades. The sales were 42 hhds, and bids on 16 rejected. The following was the range of prices obtained: Third quality damaged lugs at $7 88@9 00; 7 do do 9 00@9 90; 9 do planters' do $10 25@11 75; 7 do common shipping leaf $12 50@16; 14 do medium shipping leaf 16 25@17; also good and fine lugs $20@22; 2 do medium manufacturing leaf $26 50@28; 14 boxes at from $8 50 to 12 75.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

NOVEMBER 19.

Oils are firmer, and Linseed very active, large sales having been made at $1 38@1 40. Lard Oil is better, and winter is selling at $2. No change in Sperm and Whale, and the sales moderate. Petroleum has been scarce, and held for higher prices, with moderate sales of crude at 45c, refined, in bond, at 68@70c, and free oil at 86@90c; the latter is the most active. The following are the receipts of Petroleum at this port for the

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Ontario	Vanhook	St. Louis.
Bermuda	Sweeny	Portsmouth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Bertha	Vanhook	St. Louis.
Guldon	Bachelor	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE following steamers were advertised to leave Cincinnati for this port on Monday: Navigator, Columbia, Onward, Leni Leoli and Roanoke.

The punctual steamer Emma Graham, Capt. Stull, leaves to-day at 4 P. M. for Zanesville and intermediate ports. This boat has the best of accommodations. The clerks are Messrs. Hoge and Rowland.

The new steamer, Alex Speer, Capt. Richmond, is announced for Cincinnati and Nashville. She is well found in every respect. The first clerk is Mr. Frank B. Whiting, one of the best officers on the run.

The fine packet Glide No. 3, Captain W. B Anderson, is now at the landing waiting her turn. She has been fitted out expressly for the Cincinnati trade, and will follow the Champion. The first clerk is Geo. W. Baker, an attentive and careful officer.

THE new passenger steamer "Maria," Capt Dravo, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers; passengers who have travelled on her speak in the highest terms of her appointments.

The splendid passenger steamer, Kate Putnam, Capt. J. W. Anawalt, is the next packet for St. Louis. The boat was built especially for the trade and is one of the most complete of her class. Captain Anawalt is a clever gentleman and an experienced officer. The clerks are Messrs. Dales and Mollhenny, to whom we have often been indebted for attention.

Captain F. Marratta's new steamer Champion leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat was built expressly for the trade, under the superintendence of Captain Maratta, an officer who has built some of the best boats that ever floated on the Western waters. The Captain has laid himself out in the present instance. She will serve as a model for the Cincinnati builders to follow. In the office we were pleased to see our old friend John Faila, an officer who stands at the head of his profession.

CINCINNATI.

Monday's *Commercial* says:

The river has risen ten inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night, with twenty-foot chance to Louisville, and seven feet on the canal. The Falls are navigable for medium size boats. The Lower Ohio is rising, with sixteen feet in the channel to Cairo. There is ten feet and falling in the Cumberland. There is five feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky is falling, with five feet from Oregon to the mouth. There is thirteen feet in the Tennessee river.

The Starlight and McPorter, from Pittsburgh; Peerless, from Wheeling; W. F. Curtis, from Matfield, on Kanawha, from Kanawha River; Revenue, Palestine and Robert Moore, from Nashville; Roanoke, from St. Louis; Robert Burns, from Memphis and Brilliant, from New Orleans, were among the arrivals.

The J. R. Gilmore, for Pittsburgh; Annie Laurie, for Kanawha River; Swallow, for Nashville; Armenia, for St. Louis; and Clifton, for Memphis, departed, all with fair trips.

The Onward, from Louisville, and Roanoke from St. Louis, arrived last evening. The Onward will probably depart for Pittsburgh this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Pilgrim, Mist, and Florence Miller, from St. Louis, and Alice Dean and Rowena, from Memphis, are among the first boats due here.

Captain M. A. Cox, of the Leonidas, arrived from Pittsburgh on Saturday. The Leonidas will load for St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE.

Saturday's *Press* says:

The river was falling rather slowly yesterday, with seven feet nine inches of water in the canal in the evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had fallen only three inches at the head of the falls, since nine inches at Portland. The weather continues lowering and dark, with not a glance of sunshine since Monday last.

The falls were not navigable for ascending boats yesterday, and the canal had to be resorted to. For descending boats there were five feet nine inches of water down the Indian chute last evening.

The late rains, though light, are likely to cause another rise in all the tributaries, and a good navigable rise for some time to come.

Business was not very active at the wharf yesterday, though there were a fair number of boats in port, including the Annie Laurie from the Kanawha with a load of salt.

The officers of the Lord Leoli, however, had rather a lively scene in front of their boat yesterday morning for a brief space with the wharf rats. It was a short, sharp, and decided affair, with little blood spilled, and profusion of stones scattered in all directions, one of which somewhat damaged the face of the carpenter of the boat.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.—The appraisers have concluded their labors in behalf of this gigantic enterprise, having concluded by the Walker Jr. Carter, the latest boat entered, the entire appraisement of the fleet. It is designed to form a permanent and reliable line of steamers to ply regularly between New Orleans, Cuba and St. Louis, connecting at Memphis with the Atlantic steamships for New York and other Atlantic ports, and via Cairo with Cincinnati by railroad. The following is a list of the boats:

The Atlantic, Mississippi, Mollie Able, W. R. Arthur, J. C. Swon, Pauline Carroll, Continental, Edward Walsh, Luminary, James White, City of Memphis, Delphine, Hiram Hadley, Luna, Julia, Missouri, Ben Stickney, Niagara, Mary E. Forsythe, Hannibal, Walker R. Carter.

ST. PAUL.

Captain Dean and Mr. Lyon, of the Camella, arrived at noon from Pittsburgh. The charter of their boat in the Keokuk trade, expires at noon to-morrow. She will probably load for Pittsburgh.

The first boat from Lake Pepin in 1864 was the Hawkeye State, from St. Louis, which reached our levee on the 15th of April, and the last one to depart was the little Monitor, which left on Friday, the 11th of November. This makes the season 211 days, which is exactly the length of the season of 1862. Last year it was 22 days longer, and but three times since 1849—in 1852, 1856 and 1857—has it been shorter than in 1864.

The first arrival from the Minnesota River was the Ariel, which reached here on the 3d of April. From the 29th of March to the opening of the lake, small boats plied between St. Paul and Red Wing, carrying passengers and mails. So many large sized boats have been compelled to lie up most of the season that the demand for new and light ones has been unusually large, and we have a pretty fair number of new boats put upon the river.

The Damsel was built at Pittsburgh last year, but came out this season and arrived here in August. She commenced running independent, but was soon bought by the Daniels line.

The Annie Johnson was built at La Crosse, by the La Crosse line this year, at a cost of $30,000. She made but one trip to this port and then went in the Keokuk trade.

The Mankato was built at La Crosse by the La Crosse Line during the winter and came out early in the spring. Her cost was about $25,000.

The Stella, late Stella Whipple, made her first and only trip, after being rebuilt, last week, arriving at the levee Friday morning. She has been sold to parties in now on the stocks at La Crosse, being rebuilt. Her hull has already been finished at a cost of $10,000.

The Mollie Moore came out the last of June. The hull was built at Carver, and she was completed here. She cost $12,000, and is owned by Captains Davidson and Houghton.

The Diamond Joe was built at Prairie du Chien this summer at a cost of $65,000 and came out in September. She never has reached further up than Winona and Minneska. Her barges were built for her at a cost of 5,000 each. She is owned by Joe Reynolds.

Coming down to the class of smallside wheelers, we find the General Sheridan an independent boat, owned by Champion and Co., of Prairie, Wisconsin, and is worth about $6,000. She entered the trade in October.

The Benton, independent, owned and built by Captain Benton, at Onalaska, Wisconsin, is worth $6,000.

The Union, independent, built on the Chippewa river at a cost of $4,000.

The Peter Wilson, owned by Wilson & Co., and built at Wilson's Mills, on the Menominee. She is a stern-wheeler, and cost $5,000.

That mammoth side-wheel steamer, the Firesides, has contributed largely to the trade of the river.

There was three boats built at Savannah, Ill., for the St. Paul trade this summer, but they never succeeded in getting nearer than Red Wing.

The Sat. Cloud and Enterprise, formerly in the St. Cloud trade, were brought around St. Anthony Falls last spring and employed by the La Crosse line.

A new hull of a steamboat, built on the St. Croix, lies opposite Hastings, having been bought by Hastings & Long, of that place.

The La Crosse line have also built eight new barges. If we are to have low water as a regular institution, the river will soon be supplied with a sufficient fleet of small boats.

Despite all obstacles the growth of the river trade has been rapid, until now it has reached enormous proportions.

The LaCrosse line, which started in 1860 with three small boats, has during the last season employed twenty-four, and one thousand men. This, it should be remembered, is but a single line, while there are two others doing a large business. We shall on some future occasion note more particularly the rise and growth of the steamboat trade of St. Paul.—*Press, 13th.*

ST. LOUIS.

Saturday's *Union* says:

The river remains about stationary at this point, and from indications it will soon again be rising. There is at least six feet water at the shoalest places in the channel to Cairo, and probably more than seven.

The Upper Mississippi is still swelling slowly, and there is now about four and half feet in the channel to Keokuk. The Harry Johnson left last evening in the Keokuk line, which is now made up of the company's own sidewheel packets, which must be a great relief to travelers from the little sternwheel dinkeys that have been running in that direction for the past six weeks.

Missouri river continues in its downward course, with about three and a half feet in the channel.

Illinois is still slowly advancing, with four feet in the channel.

The receipts of produce are greatly on the increase, and shipments to points south are offering in abundance. Rates to New Orleans are firm at 50c per hundred, and $1 per barrel for flour, and from $10 to $15 per head for stock, according to the pressure of opposition.

The new steamer Commonwealth is certainly an extraordinary steamer. She had four hundred tons of freight on board yesterday, and was drawing but four and a half feet water at the deepest place. Capt. Hutchinson calculates that she will carry seven hundred tons on less than seven feet water.

NOTICE—STEAMBOAT MEN—We are now manufacturing a very superior article of CORK LIFE PRESERVERS.

We would respectfully call your attention to ours before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee them to pass inspection.

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
No. 122 Third Street.
oc5-tf

RIVER PACKETS,

Allegheny River Packets.

For Franklin, Oil City and Tionesta.

ON SATURDAY, November 19, at 4 p. m. The light draught steamer ADVANCE, PACKER, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or at the foot of Irwin street. 14

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.

THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Gallipolis and Portsmouth Packet.

THE fine Steamer JONAS POWELL, Captain J. S. Lee, will leave Pittsburgh for the above and intermediate points every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. Stull, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer ELIZA, W. Corteon, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
au30 H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, Wash. H. Kerr Commander, W. H. Bryan, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m., and Parkersburg every FRIDAY NOON. Will connect every FRIDAY with the BOSTONA No. 3, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receipt freight through to Cincinnati.

For freight or passage apply on board. nov1

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

ON TUESDAY, Nov. 22d, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer KATE PUTNAM, JOHN W. ANAWALT, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
18 JOHN FLACK, Agents.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer GLIDE No. 2, W. B. ANDERSON, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
21

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Cincinnati and Louisville.

Leaves TUESDAY, November 22d, at 4 P. M., the fine passenger steamer,

MARIA,

DRAVO, Commander.

Leaves as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, Agent.
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For Louisville and Marietta.

ON THIS DAY, Nov. 22d, at 10 a. m. The fine passenger steamer ALEX. SPEER, C. RICHMOND, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23 at 4 p. m. The new and splendid steamer CHAMPION, F. MARRATTA, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or JOHN FLACK, Agents.
18

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